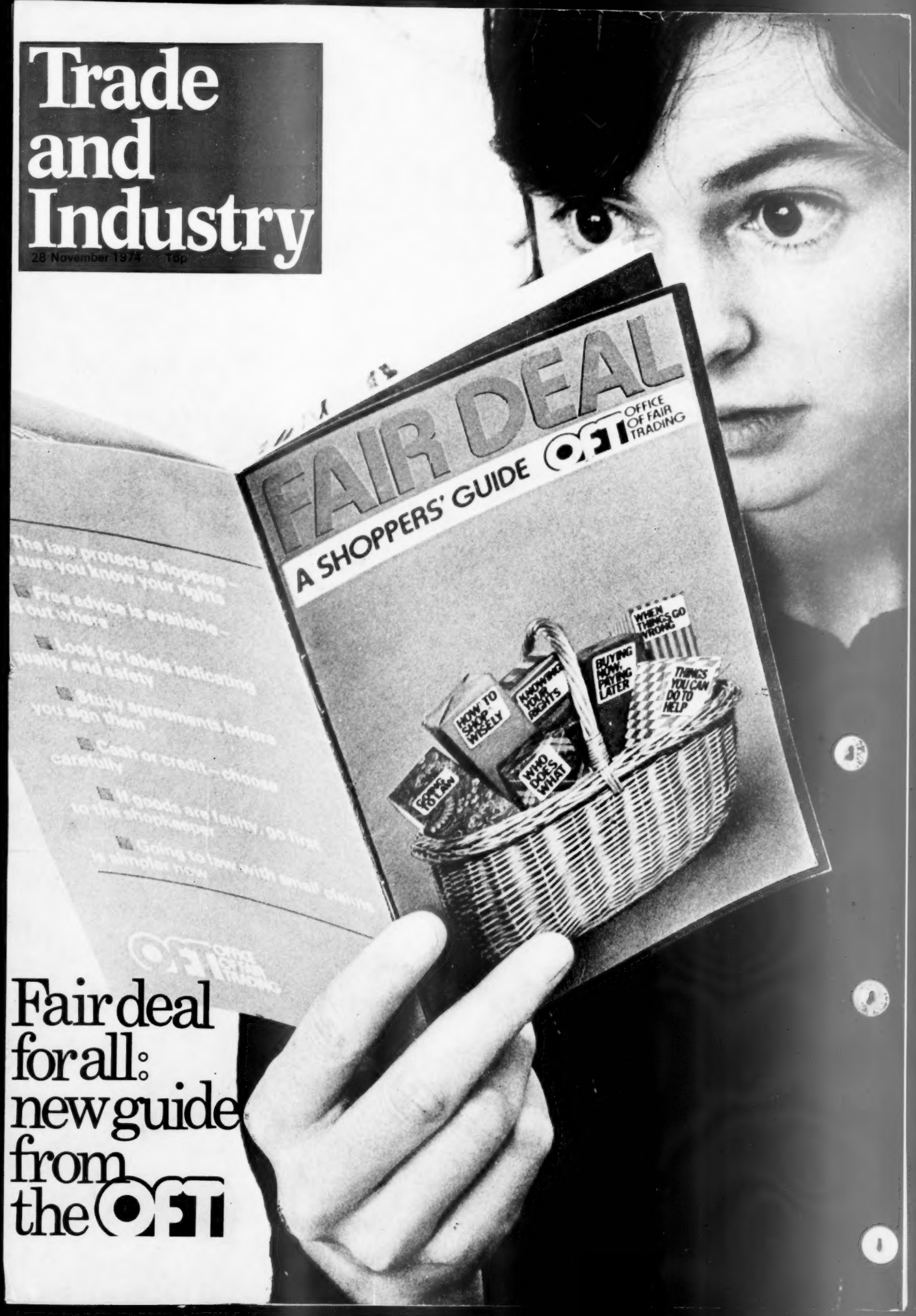
Trade and Industry
28 November 1974 Top



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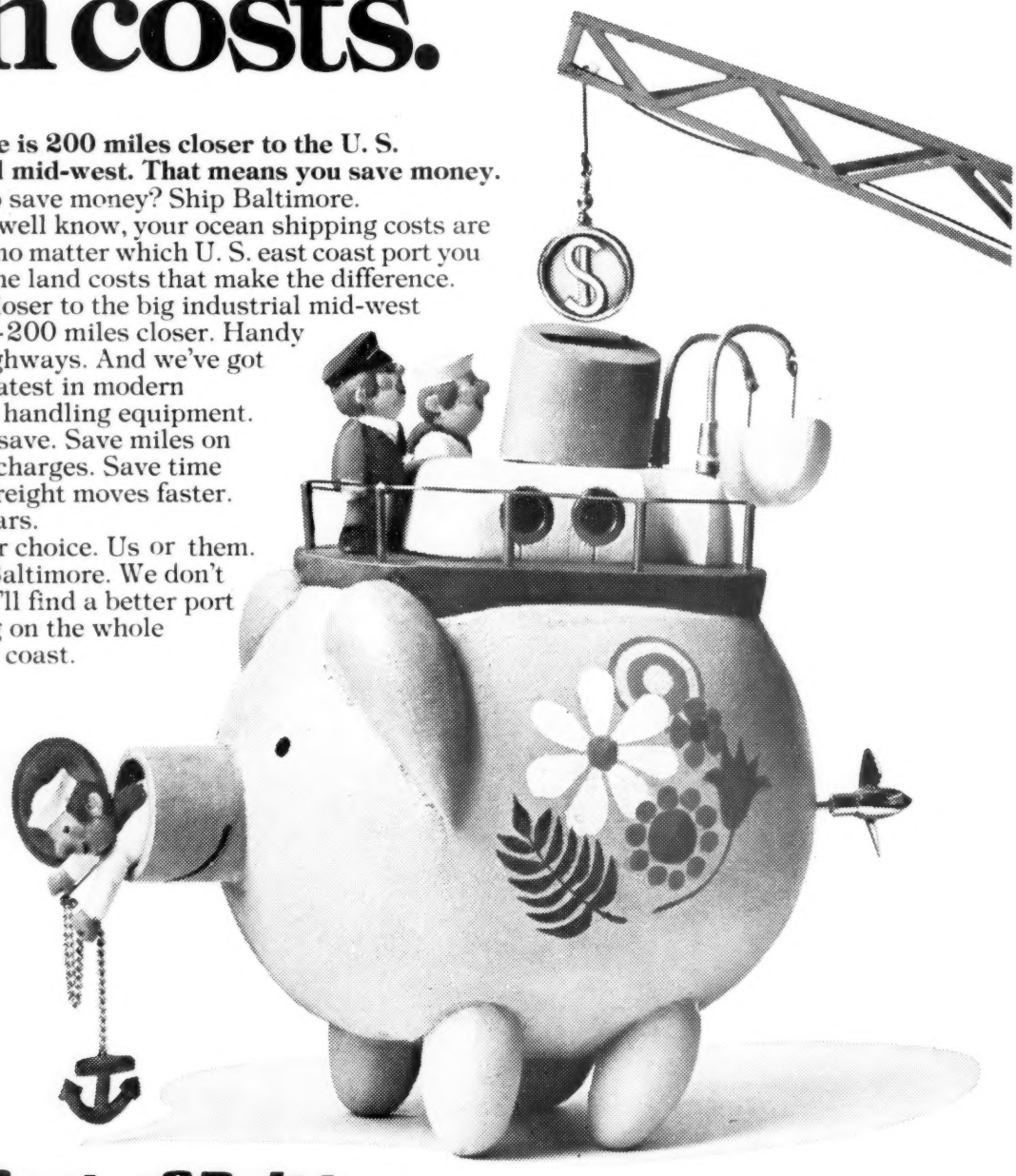

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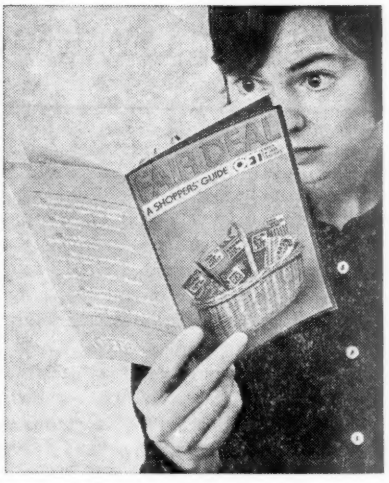
Trade and Industry

28 November 1974

News from the Departments of Industry·Trade·Prices & Consumer Protection



Mrs Randall looks surprised at some of the information in the new Fair Deal handbook from the Office of Fair Trading. The book sets out the rights and responsibilities of manufacturer, retailer and shopper. It clears up many misunderstandings; for instance, it is to the shopper's advantage to sign a guarantee (see page 440).

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Britain

Shipbuilders to the world

This is the centenary year of a shipyard which in recent times has consistently devoted a major share of its output capacity to export

It is said of London's Piccadilly Circus that one can stand there and watch the world pass by. But there is a site not more than 120 miles north east of the capital where one could work and reasonably anticipate that eventually the world will come to you and stay – albeit temporarily. As shipbuilders with a reputation for the design and construction of small and medium-size specialised vessels, Brooke Marine Ltd. is continually attracting to its shipyard at Lowestoft, in Suffolk, representatives of its many overseas customers.

For well over 20 years the firm has consistently had a majority of overseas customers on its order book, an aspect which was officially recognised in 1968 by the award of the Queen's Award to Industry for exports. In the current order book 80 per cent of work is for foreign buyers, while in some years the export proportion has been as high as 95 per cent.

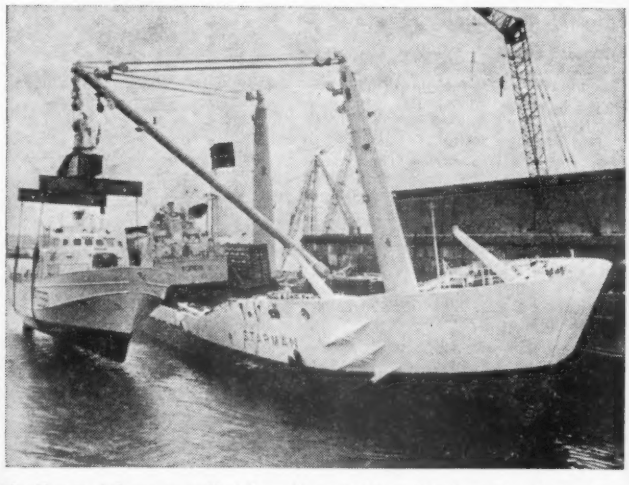
This is the centenary year of the company. When it started its life in 1874 it was a small iron and brass foundry formed by a John Walter Brooke under the style of J. W. Brooke and Co. Ltd. Located at the north end of Lowestoft, the company began by making steam-driven capstans and compound surface condensing engines for fishing boats. Later lifts, powered hoist machinery and petrol engines were added to its list of products. There followed the Brooke car – the first vehicle in the world to have a 6-cylinder engine – and many of the British Army's early vehicles came from this stable. The mobile searchlight was another first for the company.

The basis of the boat-building activities came in 1900, when production of 3-cylinder and 6-cylinder marine engines started. From 1906 onwards Brooke motor craft achieved numerous racing successes at home and abroad, including the world's 1½-litre speed record. Considerable numbers of sea-going yachts and commercial launches were also built.

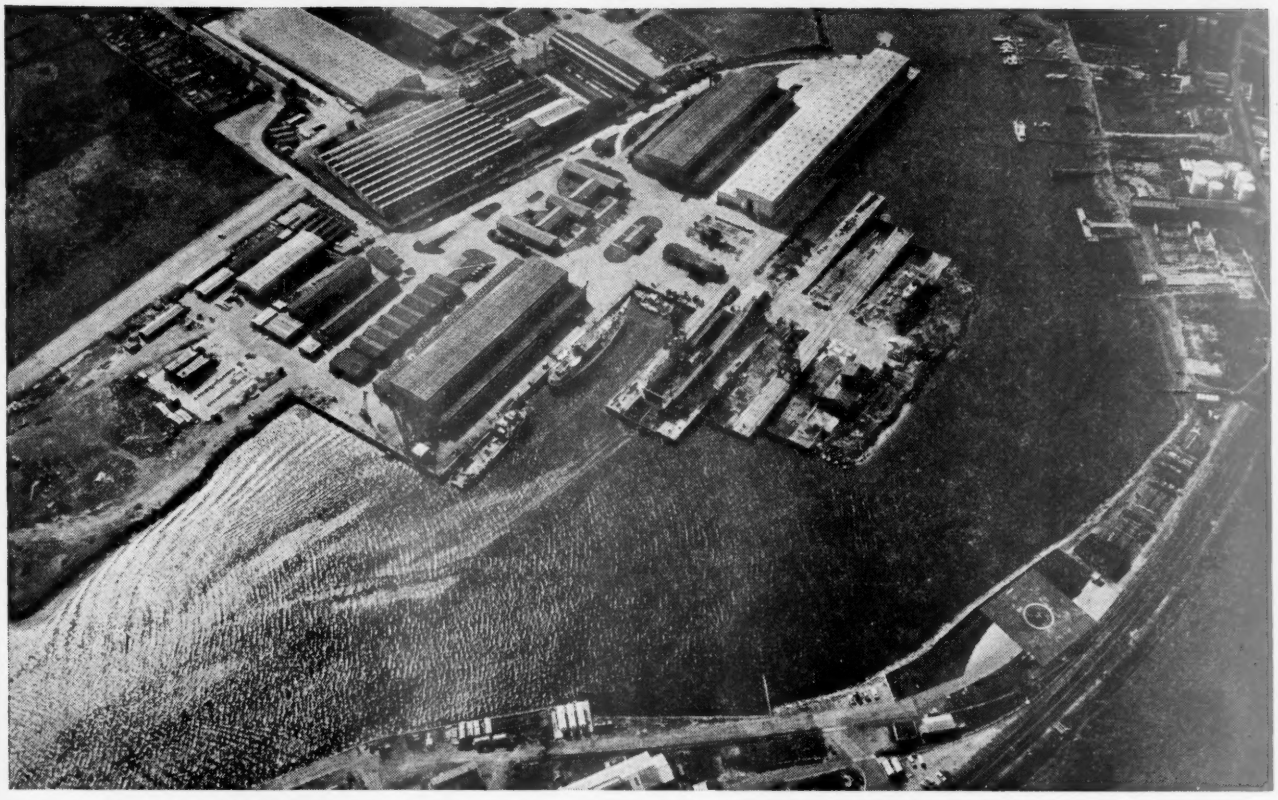
During the First World War the yard was fully occupied with Admiralty work, building among other types of vessel motor boats, steel launches and minesweepers. In 1918 work began on a fleet of 18 steam drifters: three of these were lost in the Second World War and at least one was still fishing under the Spanish flag in 1963.

The Second World War saw not only another surge in activity to meet the nation's wartime requirements but also a change inownership. In 1940 Brooke Marine Ltd. was acquired by Harry L. Dowsett to become part of the Dowsett Holdings civil engineering group. Mr. Dowsett, whose middle name is Lyttleton after the New Zealand town in which he was born, embarked on a vigorous programme of extending and strengthening the shipyard and its facilities. During the war the firm was handing over to the Royal Navy or the Royal Air Force one craft for every week of hostilities. In addition, craft of Coastal Forces from the Humber to Harwich were being maintained by Brooke Marine, more than 2,000 major repair jobs being undertaken, many of which to remedy the effects of enemy action. Elsewhere, other companies in the Dowsett Group prefabricated and assembled about 1,500 tugs and barges for the campaign in the Far East.

A major development for Brooke Marine took place in 1954, when work started on the building of a completely new shipyard on what was largely reclaimed land on the southern bank of Lake Lothing. Harry L. Dowsett had drawn up the first tentative scheme for the new South Shipyard – the firm's present premises – in 1952. At about the same time – 1953-54 –



Completed by Brooke Marine in April of this year, the heavy-lift roll-on/roll-off vessel *Starman* sailed from Lowestoft on 18 November bound for Auckland carrying as cargo two patrol craft built by the same shipyard. The patrol boats are destined for delivery to the Royal New Zealand Navy. On the left is shown the *Starman* negotiating the narrow exit from Lowestoft to the North Sea, while the picture on the right shows the same ship at Brooke Marine's yard using its own lifting gear to load one of the two patrol craft.



The Lowestoft shipyard of Brooke Marine Ltd. can be seen in the centre of this picture. The new prefabricated, shop which was completed in September 1973, is the long white building at the top end of the yard. The second stage of the yard's latest development plans will take place on the land shown on the left, while the third stage is scheduled for the slipway area on the right.

Mr. Dowsett was successfully negotiating with the Soviet Union a contract for the construction of 20 deep-sea trawlers. At the time, this £7 million order was the largest individual trawler contract to have been placed anywhere in the world and was the first Soviet shipbuilding order of any size to be placed in the United Kingdom. The building of the Russian ships took place concurrently with the construction of the new yard, the civil engineering work on which was carried out by the associated Dowsett Engineering Construction Ltd. By June 1955 the yard was in full production.

When completed the South Shipyard was one of the most modern shipyards in the world. Prefabrication methods of ship construction were adopted and by the provision of covered workshops much of the work could continue in the worst of weathers. These practices have subsequently been adopted by many other shipyards throughout the world.

A policy of getting as much work as possible under cover has continued to be pursued by the company. In September of last year another covered prefabrication shop (27,000 sq. ft.) was completed. This is stage one of a three-part development scheme. The plans involve the provision of covered building berths for vessels of up to 420-ft. in overall length, a 600-ft. slipway and an additional 600-ft. fitting-out quay.

In addition to the existing six slip berths, productive capacity is increased by the building of smaller vessels on level concrete work areas or in one of the covered workshops. These smaller craft, when ready for launching, are towed on special large trolleys to a slipway for placing into the water.

Vessels of up to 5,000 tons gross can be built at the yard. The competitive strength of Brooke Marine is based a great deal on its ability to build to high specification vessels for specialised service. Fishing vessels, salvage craft, pilot vessels, survey and research ships, lifeboats and tugs, for example, have appeared on the company's order book on a number of occasions. Experience gained in wartime has continued to be put to use in the building of naval craft for many countries of the world. A series of three hull designs – 33, 37.5 and 45 metres in length – has been used and adapted to meet the fast patrol boat requirements of several navies, while the versatility of larger hull designs has been similarly exploited.

Among the 40 countries for which the company has supplied ships have been the United States, USSR, Australia, New Zealand, India, Pakistan, Iran, Oman, Nigeria, Libya, Iceland, St. Lucia, Montserrat, British Honduras, British Virgin Isles, Grenada, Dominica, Antigua, Tonga and Norway. Of the orders worth more than £20 million obtained by Brooke Marine since February of this year, approximately 70 per cent is for export. Currently, with a view to potential business, the company is watching developments in about 15 countries, and active interest is being generated in at least four of those countries.

The company is presently engaged in the construction of a survey vessel for the Nigerian Navy. This vessel owes much of its design to the 'Bulldog' class of survey ships, four of which have been built at the yard for the Royal Navy for duties in Arctic as well as tropical waters. As recently as October the Nigerian Navy placed another contract – this time for two 33-m. patrol boats. Other vessels on the current order book include three 37.5-m. patrol craft for East Africa and four somewhat similar boats for Oman, and three lifeboats for the Royal National Lifeboat Institution.

Waiting to be delivered are the second pair of four 107-ft. patrol craft for the Royal New Zealand Navy. The first two of these vessels left the yard on 18 November for the 12,000-mile journey to Auckland on board the heavy-lift roll-on-/roll-off vessel *Starman*, which was itself completed by Brooke Marine in April for Starman Ltd., a company formed by Blue Star and the West German firm of R. M. Sloman. The New

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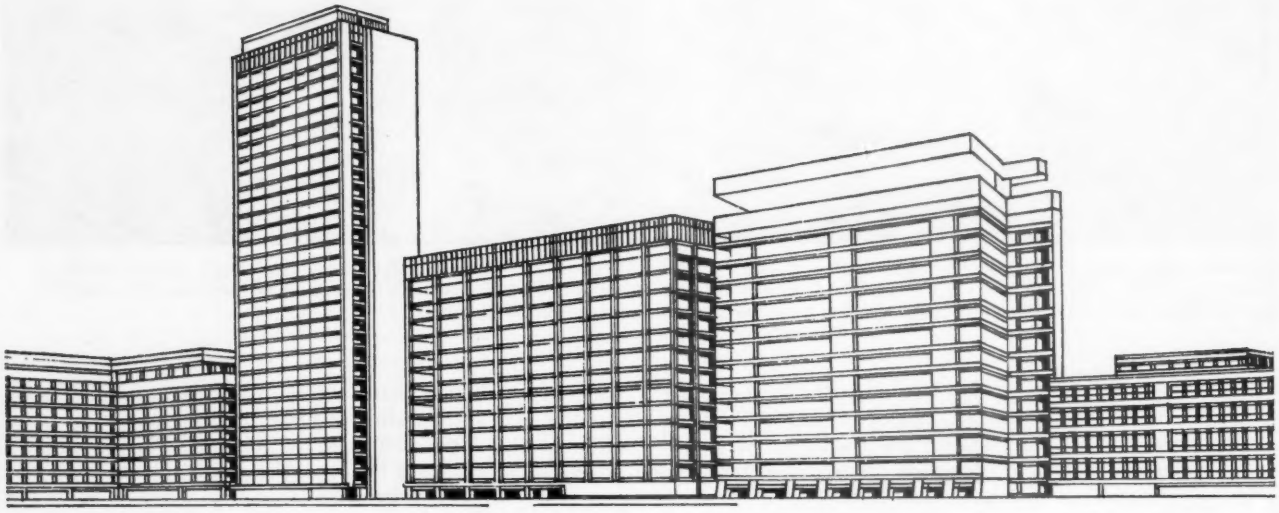

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The ATS-2, completed in 1971, is one of a series of three ocean-going towage and salvage tugs built for the United States Navy.

Zealand craft, each weighing more than 100 tons, were loaded on board by the *Starman*'s own lifting gear. After completing the 40-day trip to Auckland the *Starman* will return to Lowestoft to pick up the second pair of patrol craft.

When designing the vessels it builds Brooke Marine makes good use of the facilities of the National Physical Laboratory, for the tank testing of models.

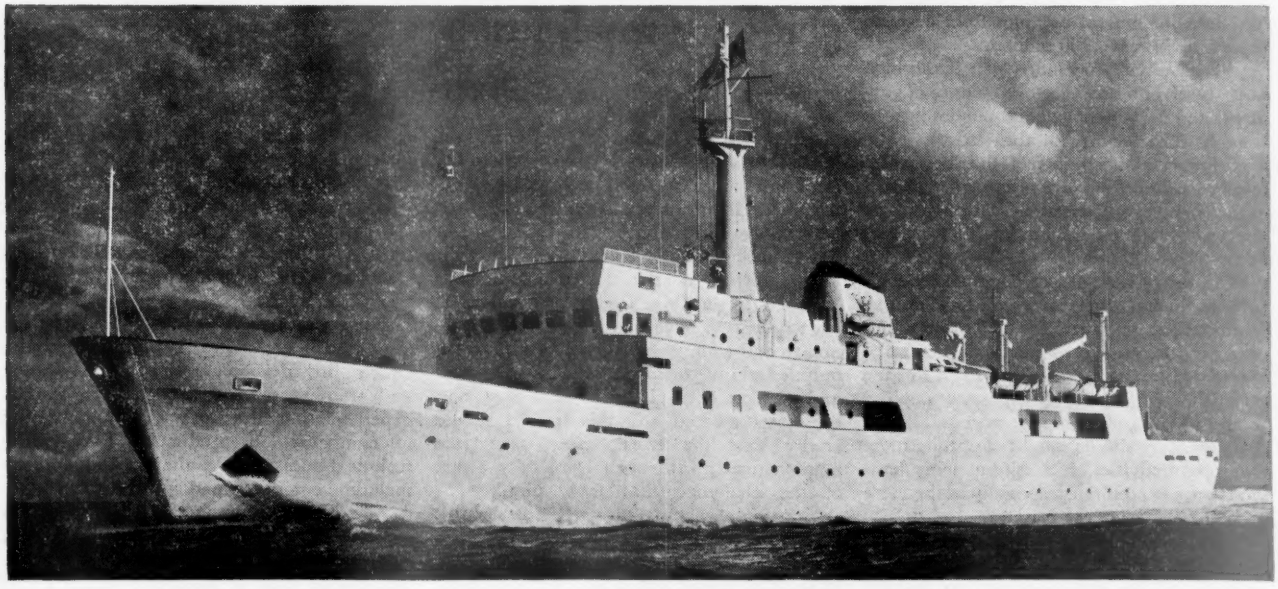
In conducting its overseas business Brooke Marine takes advantage of the Government services that are available. When appropriate, the local experience and knowledge of the commercial sections of British Embassies and High Commissions is sought, and in the successful concluding of a contract, the financial backing services of the Export Credits Guarantee Department are frequently used.

Apart from the building and repairing of ships, Brooke Marine exploits its capabilities in other directions. The high standard of skill existing in the furniture and joinery division, for example, is used not only in the fitting out of ships but also to fulfil a wide range of special contract and custom-built furniture, including for British Embassies and a Middle East royal palace, as well as providing museum showcases and architectural joinery for a nuclear power station.

Good relations exist between the company and its employees, which currently number about 1,000. The development of the North Sea oil and gas industries are a mixed blessing to Brooke Marine. While it benefits from orders for rig supply vessels – four have been built and two are on order – it has to compete with the North Sea industries on the labour market for skilled craftsmen who, as a result, are becoming more difficult to engage.

The company's present healthy order book has been helped by the recent favourable position of the pound on the international money exchange market. But this factor alone, of course, is not the total answer to Brooke Marine's success in export markets. Other factors which have contributed to the firm's success record overseas are the building of ships to a high quality rather than down to a price; the use of good local agents; a quick reaction – and even anticipation – to market intelligence; a special division to deal with after-sales service; maintaining a close liaison with former clients, and the personal relationship which the firm's directors enjoy with many of the customers.

A considerable proportion of the company's overseas business is with emergent nations. With the civil engineering capabilities within the Dowsett Group, it is conceivable that an inclusive package could be offered to such countries of new harbours and the ships to use them. But what does seem almost inevitable is that it will not be too long before once again Brooke Marine will be reporting further overseas orders to help Britain's balance of payments position.



This is the flagship of the Navy of the Sultanate of Oman, which was built by the Lowestoft shipyard in 1970.

Home News

Peter Shore announces new guidelines for tourism

Four major new policy guidelines for tourism in the United Kingdom were announced on 21 November by Peter Shore, Secretary of State for Trade. They are:

1 To give more emphasis on publicising the attractions of Britain outside the main tourist centres and outside the peak seasons so as to stem the growing pressure on congested centres, and bring economic benefits of tourism to areas that need them.

2 To switch Government expenditure to develop untapped potential for tourism in those areas that can readily absorb and benefit from more visitors, particularly in certain parts of the Development Areas.

3 To cut the heavy expenditure on generalised promotion both at home and overseas.

4 To put more sponsored activities on a self-financing basis.

Mr. Shore was replying in a written House of Commons answer to a question by Mr. Joseph Dean (Leeds West) who asked the Secretary of State what plans he had for ensuring that UK tourism resources were fully developed.

Mr. Shore replied: 'The Secretaries of State for Scotland and for Wales and I have noted with great satisfaction the progress made since the then Labour Government introduced the Development of Tourism Act in 1969: our annual earnings from overseas tourists approach £700 million.

'We have now concluded that if the high importance of tourism for our balance of payments and for our regional economies is to be brought into focus with the environmental and financial constraints of the foreseeable future, fresh decisions are necessary in respect of the assistance given to the industry under the Act through the British Tourist Authority and the three national Tourist Boards.

'The heavy cost of promotional expenditure at home and overseas needs critical examination; in particular we want to see how best to reduce generalised promotion and to do more to make known to visitors the attractions of Britain outside the popular centres and outside the peak seasons.

'Ways must also be sought of putting more sponsored activities on a self-financing basis if these are to continue, especially in the more prosperous parts of the country.

'We shall then have scope for shifting the balance of Government expenditure on tourism and we are concerned to develop untapped potential in those areas which could readily absorb and benefit from more visitors (particularly in certain parts of the Development Areas with the greatest need of help) and thereby to stem the growing pressure on some of the already congested tourist centres.

'The three National Tourist Boards and the British Tourist Authority have been asked to consider and report back early in 1975 on the implications of these conclusions in relation to their programme.'

The Department of Trade has the general responsibility within Government for tourism policy and development of tourism in England. The development of tourism in Scotland and Wales is the responsibility of the respective Secretaries of State.

The four statutory boards set up under the Development of Tourism Act 1969 have the responsibility for the day to day work on promotion of tourism, the provision of information services for visitors and the encouragement of the provision and improvement of tourist amenities and facilities.

They are:

British Tourist Authority
English Tourist Board
Scottish Tourist Board
Wales Tourist Board.

The total grant in aid from the Government to the four Boards for the current financial year is about £8.8 million divided as follows:

	£ million
British Tourist Authority	5.2
English Tourist Board	2.2
Scottish Tourist Board	0.8
Wales Tourist Board	0.6

The Boards have some revenue from commercial sources, eg through the sale of publications.

The British Tourist Authority is the only Board empowered to carry out promotion overseas where it operates through 20 offices in 18 countries.

Total Government assistance to tourism, including selective assistance to individual tourist projects in the Development Areas (under Section 4 of the Development of Tourism Act), and the Hotel Development Incentives Scheme (which ended on 31 March 1973) has been as follows:

	£ million
1969-70	1.7
1970-71	6.7
1971-72	13.7
1972-73	20.1
1973-74	36.6
1974-75	22.0

'Starting a manufacturing business' – a new guide for small firms

'Starting a Manufacturing Business', the latest in a series of free booklets to help the small company, was published on 21 November by the Department of Industry.

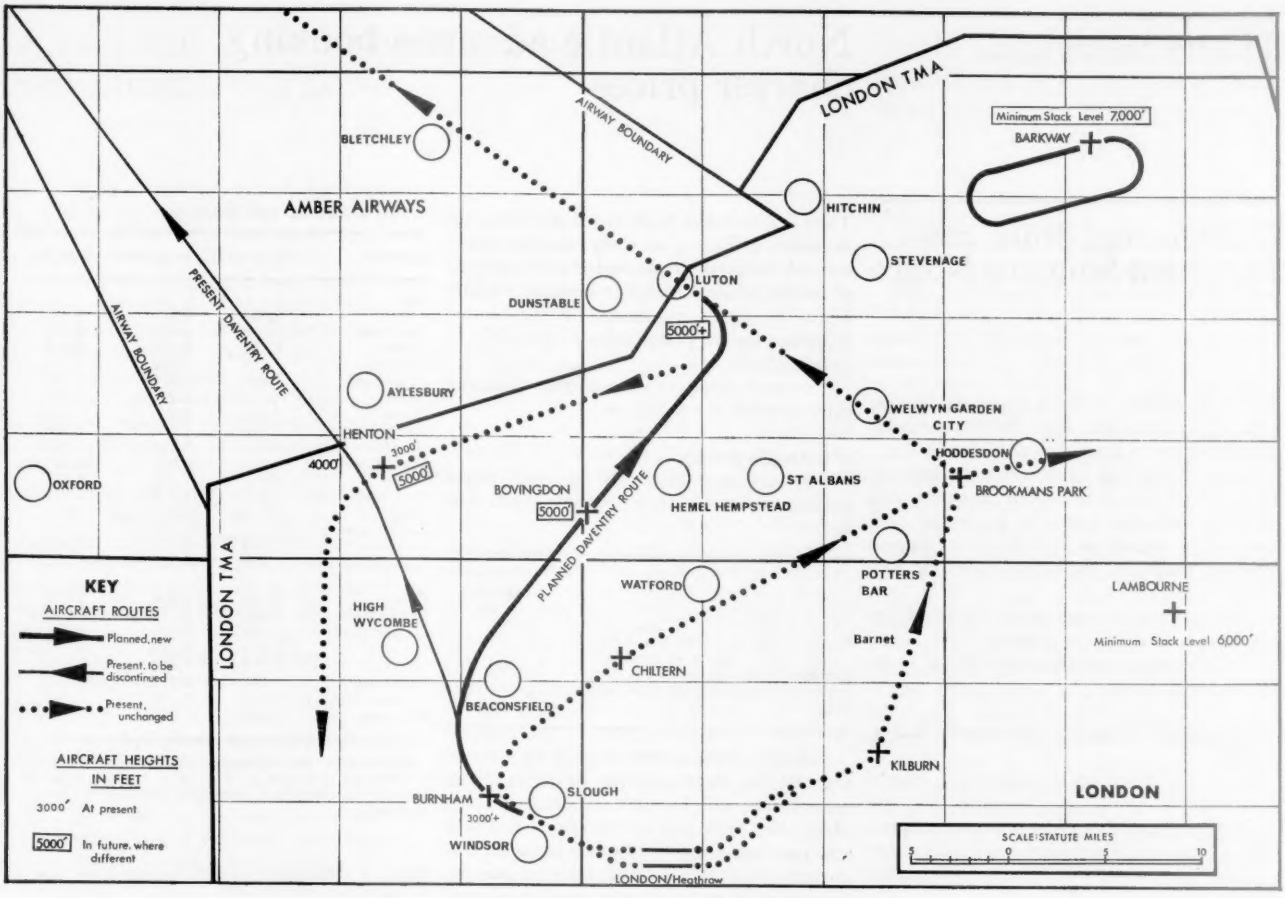
Commenting on its publication, Mr. Gregor MacKenzie, Minister with responsibility for Small Firms at the Department, said: 'Changes in the Price Code and corporation tax will help to restore to industry the profitability and confidence needed to sustain the output and investment on which employment and exports depend. It is vital that new businesses succeed and this booklet should ensure that the entrepreneur goes into manufacturing with open eyes, fully aware of the challenge that faces him.'

'Starting a Manufacturing Business' shows exactly what is involved right from the start, as careful thought at an early stage could help in avoiding mistakes and loss of money later. A series of checklists and a questionnaire enable the reader to assess his or her suitability for running their business.

It discusses financial and taxation aspects, where to borrow money and how to present the case, marketing, formation of partnerships and limited companies and how to calculate when a business starts to make a profit.

The author is John Collins, Manager of the Small Business Centre, Bristol Polytechnic, which provides management consultancy and training services for small firms. His experience includes working with a number of companies in production engineering, technical sales and organisation and methods including computers and cost control.

'Starting a Manufacturing Business' is available free from Small Firms Division, Department of Industry, London SW1P 4LN. Tel. 01-834 4422 or from any Small Firms Information Centre.



Changes proposed to London's air traffic control

In order to achieve greater margins of safety, the Civil Aviation Authority, through the National Air Traffic Services organisation, is proposing to introduce next spring changes in the control of air traffic in the London Terminal Control Area (LTMA). The LTMA is the controlled airspace entered by aircraft using the London area airports of Heathrow, Gatwick, Luton and Stansted. It stretches approximately from Luton in the north to nearly the coast in the south and from Reading in the west to the Essex coast in the east, but the proposed changes affect only the area north of London.

The principal change is the creation of a new one-way northbound system to Daventry for aircraft taking off from Heathrow, which means they will take a route which passes over an area between Chesham and Hemel Hempstead (*see the accompanying map*).

At present the routeing of aircraft in the area north of London varies according to the direction of take-off from Heathrow, which in turn depends on wind direction. A change in wind direction from west to easterly results in the reorganisation of the traffic flow extending as far north as the Manchester TMA. The route to Daventry carries about 20 per cent of Heathrow's outbound traffic amounting up to 100 aircraft a day in busy periods. The position is complicated by air craft over-flying London from the Continent passing north along the eastern side of the LTMA.

With the introduction of the new system all northbound outward aircraft, regardless of wind direction at Heathrow, would be routed north along the eastern side of the route structure from a point within the LTMA; southbound aircraft would use the western side of the airway.

The route change would also necessitate the establishment of a third terminal beacon to supplement the existing Bovingdon and Lambourne beacons. The new navigational beacon would be at Barkway – in Hertfordshire, close to the Essex border – which would be used by aircraft inbound to Luton and Stansted airports and occasionally serve as a stacking area for these aircraft, which would be carried out at a height of at least 7,000 ft.

Although the proposed route change will, unavoidably, bring some increase in aircraft noise in areas under the line of the new route – which was chosen to overfly as little town area as possible – there will be a corresponding benefit in areas under the present route, the use of which would be discontinued.

The opportunity is also being taken to raise the height of the flight paths where possible, and on the new route aircraft will fly at a height of at least 3,000 ft. and mostly substantially higher. It is also intended to extend the area of the LTMA slightly.

To further improve the safety factor, general aviation, such as executive and pleasure aircraft flying, is to be kept clear of public transport aircraft and gliders will be banned completely from the LTMA air space. However, with the raising of route heights there will be some additional space available to general aviation at lower heights, and the new simplified system will make it easier for private pilots to understand fully the control pattern.

With the doubling of movements of aircraft using Heathrow and Gatwick airports during the decade 1963-73 – from 200,000 to 400,000 a year – it became obvious that an examination of the air traffic control system was necessary. A committee, representative of interests directly involved, has been looking into the matter for almost two years. Today's jet aircraft are faster and have a more rapid rate of climb than the airliners of 10 or more years ago, and they need a much greater area in which to manoeuvre.

Members of Parliament, local authorities, amenity groups and other individuals and organisations likely to be concerned or interested have been advised of the proposed changes.

Musters and drills: new Merchant Shipping Notice

A new Merchant Shipping notice on musters and drills in seagoing ships, M 694, has been published by the Department of Trade.

The notice brings up to date the references to statutory requirements for musters and drills to promote safety in passenger and cargo ships, and describes in detail the recommended practices, including those for fire drills.

New material includes a suggested drill for handling and operating liferafts.

The statutory requirements referred to in the notice include:

Merchant Shipping (Musters) Rules 1965

These lay down the requirements, classes of ships covered, etc. Penalties for not carrying out drills and musters may amount to £100 and £50 on the owners and master respectively under the Merchant Shipping Act 1894.

Merchant Shipping (Official Log Books) Regulations 1972

These require detailed entries to be made in official log books that muster rules have been complied with. The penalty for non-observance is a fine of up to £20 under the Merchant Shipping Act 1970.

The new notice is being circulated widely within the shipping industry, and a total of 10,000 copies are being sent to shipping companies and to the Department's mercantile marine offices.

A Department of Trade spokesman said: 'Shipowners and masters are strongly recommended to familiarise themselves with this new notice and put its recommendations into practice. Our surveyors emphasise the drills are very important to the safety of passengers and crews.'

Fishing vessels are not referred to in the new M Notice because they will shortly be the subject of new regulations covering their activities. However skippers of fishing vessels are reminded that they come within the scope of the musters rules and log book regulations.

Copies of Merchant Shipping notice M 694 are obtainable from the Department of Trade Marine Library, Sunley House, High Holborn, WC1, or from any HMSO bookshop, free of charge. It supersedes M 320 on the same subjects which was first published over 10 years ago.

Copies may also be obtained from the Department's mercantile marine offices in the principal ports.

North Atlantic advance booking charter prices

The Civil Aviation Authority is preparing the necessary provisions to apply minimum price controls both wholesale and retail in respect of North Atlantic Advance Booking Charter flights for traffic originating in the United Kingdom for the period from 1 April 1975 to 31 March 1976.

The main details of the intended minimum price controls are as follows:

Wholesale prices

The minimum wholesale seat mile prices payable by travel organisers to airlines will be:

		Pence per seat mile
Winter	1 Nov. to 10 Dec. 1975 1 Jan. to 31 Mar. 1976	1.08
Shoulder	1 Apr. to 30 June 1975 16 Sept. to 31 Oct. 1975 11 Dec. to 31 Dec. 1975	1.19
Peak	1 July to 15 Sept. 1975	1.48

The minimum charge payable by a travel organiser for the round trip flight net of any commission will be determined by multiplying the appropriate rate specified above (the rate being that applicable to the period during which the outbound leg of the air journey takes place) by the number of seats purchased (which shall not be less than 40 seats) and then multiplying that resultant amount by the applicable round trip mileage as specified in Table 1 below.

There will be no control over prices for ferry legs or positioning flights. There will be no children's discounts below the minima but prices for infants under two years of age not occupying a seat will not be controlled. There will be no provisions relating to Standards of Service, In-Flight Entertainment or Baggage.

Retail prices

The minimum price to be paid by or on behalf of each passenger except infants under two years of age not occupying a seat shall not be less than the applicable price specified in Table 2 below as qualified by the conditions specified in that Table. Thus, except for infants under two years of age a travel organiser may offer a child's discount only to the extent to which his price for adults exceeds the specified minimum charge for the flight concerned.

There will be no provisions relating to Standards of Service, In-Flight Entertainment or Baggage.

Apart from air transport and associated services during the flight no other service or facility or goods shall be provided in such a way as to reduce the effective charge below the specified minimum.

Provisions will be made which will enable travel organisers to seek minimum retail charges as specified in Table 3 below, provided that all the conditions specified in that Table are met.

TABLE 1 ROUND TRIP MILEAGES

Between and	London*	Manchester	Glasgow
Atlanta	8,394	8,176	7,922
Baltimore	7,246	7,028	6,772
Boston	6,530	6,296	6,038
Chicago	7,906	7,632	7,342
Columbus	7,684	7,436	7,162
Dallas	9,462	9,228	8,938
Denver	9,364	9,064	8,738
Detroit	7,510	7,260	6,976
Houston	9,642	9,438	9,160
Los Angeles	10,912	10,594	10,262
Miami	8,850	8,638	8,432
New York	6,912	6,658	6,410
Oakland	10,710	10,392	10,038
San Francisco	10,732	10,412	10,068
Seattle	9,598	9,272	8,918
Washington, DC	7,316	7,106	6,852
Calgary	8,746	8,416	8,074
Edmonton	8,488	8,158	7,812
London (Ont.)	7,288	7,022	6,742
Montreal	6,502	6,238	5,968
Toronto	7,114	6,844	6,568
Vancouver	9,446	9,112	8,764
Windsor (Ont.)	7,472	7,232	6,946
Winnipeg	7,840	7,528	7,202

Mileages for other routes would be specified on request.
* For the purposes of this table, London shall be regarded as comprising Heathrow, Gatwick, Luton and Stansted.

TABLE 2 MINIMUM CHARGES PAYABLE BY THE PASSENGER

From London to and return	Winter £	Shoulder £	Peak £
Atlanta	120	132	165
Baltimore	104	114	142
Boston	93	102	127
Chicago	113	125	155
Columbus	110	121	151
Dallas	135	149	185
Denver	134	147	183
Detroit	107	118	147
Houston	138	152	189
Los Angeles	149	164	204
Miami	127	139	173
New York	99	109	136
Oakland	149	164	204
San Francisco	149	164	204
Seattle	132	146	183
Washington	104	114	142
Calgary	125	138	171
Edmonton	121	134	166
London (Ont.)	103	114	142
Montreal	93	102	127
Toronto	99	109	136
Vancouver	129	144	179
Windsor (Ont.)	107	118	147
Winnipeg	112	123	154

The minimum charge in respect of a flight from Glasgow, Edinburgh or Belfast to any one of the above points and return shall be the appropriate amount shown above less £7.

The minimum charge in respect of a flight from Birmingham, Bristol, Cardiff, East Midlands, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle or Teesside to any one of the above points and return shall be the appropriate amount shown above less £3.

For the purposes of this table London shall be regarded as comprising Heathrow, Gatwick, Luton and Stansted.

The amounts shown in the column headed 'Winter' relate to return flights, the outbound leg of which commences in the periods 1 November 1975 to 10 December 1975 and 1 January 1976 to 31 March 1976.

The amounts shown in the column headed 'Shoulder' relate to return flights, the outbound leg of which commences in the periods 1 April 1975 to 30 June 1975, 16 September 1975 to 31 October 1975 and 11 December 1975 to 31 December 1975.

The amounts shown in the column headed 'Peak' relate to return flights, the outbound leg of which commences in the period 1 July 1975 to 15 September 1975.

European Commission studies on redundant workers

Tony Benn, Secretary of State for Industry, denied on 20 November that he had stopped European Commission proposals for three studies to help redundant workers.

He said in a written answer to a Parliamentary Question from Mr. Eric Moonman:

'I have not stopped proposals for three studies to help redundant workers made by the European Commission.

'The cost of a number of studies of the economic problems of the assisted areas and of the consequences of closing steelworks is being shared on a fifty-fifty basis by my Department, the Scottish Office, the Northern Ireland Department of Commerce, the Training Services Agency and the British Steel Corporation, with the European Commission; several more such studies are being considered for joint financing. The initiative for all such studies comes from the United Kingdom, not from the Commission.

'Studies which have already been arranged are:

1 Prospects for the industrial development of West Belfast, with the Northern Ireland Department of Commerce.
2 The retraining and experience in new employment of redundant steelworkers, with the Training Services Agency and the British Steel Corporation.
3 A study of the suitability of the Cambuslang steelworks site as an industrial estate, with the Scottish Office.
4 The location of the non-manufacturing activities of manufacturing industry in the UK, with the Department of Industry.

'Studies now under consideration for joint funding with the EEC are:

1 The effects of moving Government Offices to Wales and Scotland on the local labour market; the Department of Employment is the UK sponsor.
2 Further studies of the effectiveness of measures to assist redundant steelworkers; the British Steel Corporation is the UK sponsor.
3 A study of the recreational needs of North East Scotland; the Scottish Office is the UK sponsor.

'Another study had been considered for joint funding with the EEC by my Department, though no firm agreement was reached with the Commission for its funding. This project, which my Department had discussed with Professor George of the University College, Cardiff, was for a study of employment problems in South Wales. Before approving this project, I decided to offer the money to the Wales TUC and to ask whether they would consider how it might be spent in a way that could be most helpful to us and to their members.

'The Wales TUC considered that the research should cover a wider range of employment problems than the project suggested by Professor George, and put forward their own proposals for research. These proposals are now being discussed between my Department and the Wales TUC.

'I am circulating in the Official Report my letter of 5 August to the Secretary of the Wales TUC which explains the reasons for my decision. I am sure that research work designed to assist with industrial problems is both most likely to be relevant, and the findings are most likely to be implemented, if the formulation and execution of the work is undertaken under the supervision of those it is intended to assist.

'I naturally hope that the EEC funds to which the UK contributes would be available to assist research undertaken on this basis.'

Royal Commission on distribution of Income and Wealth seeks evidence

The Royal Commission on the Distribution of Income and Wealth is seeking information to assist it with the reference on income from companies and its distribution.

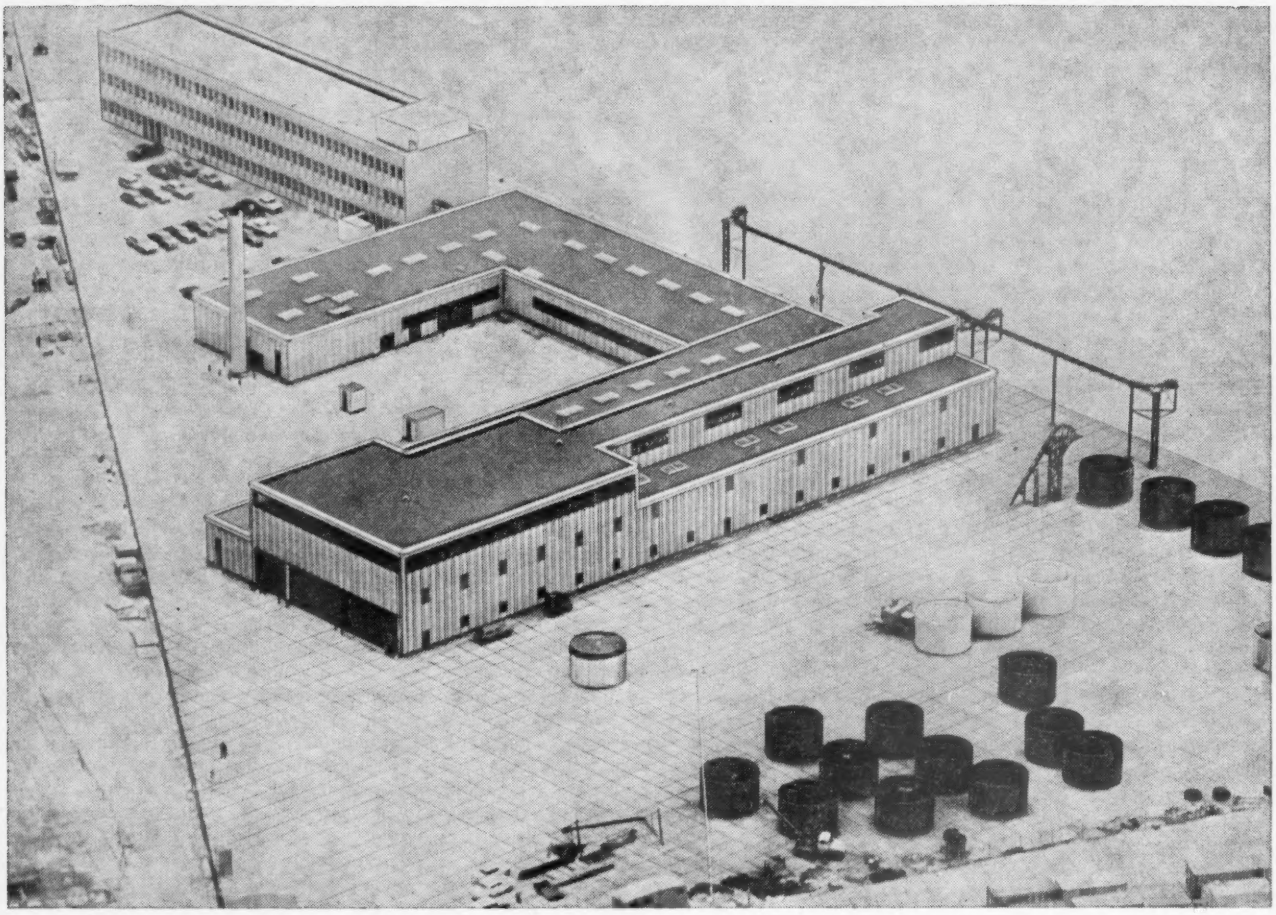
This reference was received from the Treasury on 22 October. It asks the Commission to assemble factual information, some of which will be available from Government statistical sources, in connection with the comprehensive review of dividend control which the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposes to carry out next year. The terms of reference request the Commission to study the distribution of ownership of equity capital and income arising from it as between individuals and institutions; the pattern of financing of companies, and in particular the role of dividends in the raising of equity capital for long term investment; and recent changes in the total of dividends paid by companies in the United Kindgom.

The Commission is seeking evidence on these and related matters. In compiling the report it will largely be concerned with gathering and analysing factual information, rather than with expressing a view on the future of dividend control.

The Royal Commission is bound to maintain strict confidentiality about personal information to which it has access in the course of its inquiries. This is explicitly stated in the Royal Warrant. No one need therefore have any reservations on this account in making representations to the Commission.

The Commission will receive submissions until 15 January 1975. Those wishing to give evidence should obtain further information about the scope of the reference and the form that representations should take from: The Secretary, Royal Commission on the Distribution of Income and Wealth, Neville House, Page Street, London SW1 4LS (tel. 01-222 8020).

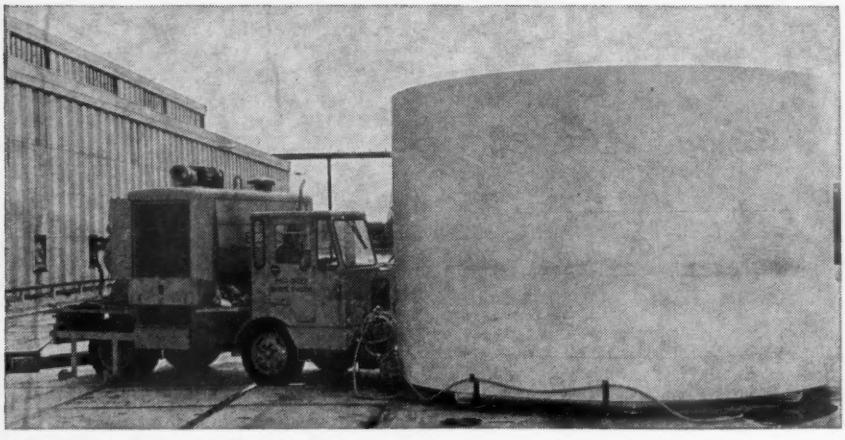
Recently appointed Welsh county industrial development officers, photographed during a day spent at the Department of Industry's Office for Wales, Cardiff. As well as having the opportunity of meeting each other, the officers heard talks on such subjects as the Welsh economy, selective financial assistance, regional development grants, and the trade unions' role in industrial expansion. Left to right: G. Jones (Powys), R. Morgan (South Glamorgan), M. Sant (West Glamorgan), P. B. Hunt (Director for Wales, Department of Industry), R. T. Childes (Mid Glamorgan), Dr. E. Lloyd Evans (Gwynedd), J. Price (Clwyd), F. Grout (Dyfed), and M. J. Perry (Gwent).



Aerial view of the new £800,000 Post Office Central Marine Depot, Southampton. The Post Office already maintains 15,000 miles of undersea cable linking Britain with the rest of the world.

Minister opens new Post Office cable depot

New cable handling methods at the Post Office Central Marine Depot are based on pan loading, with cable prepacked into giant drums. The tug vehicle supplies airflow to the hover castors of the drum.

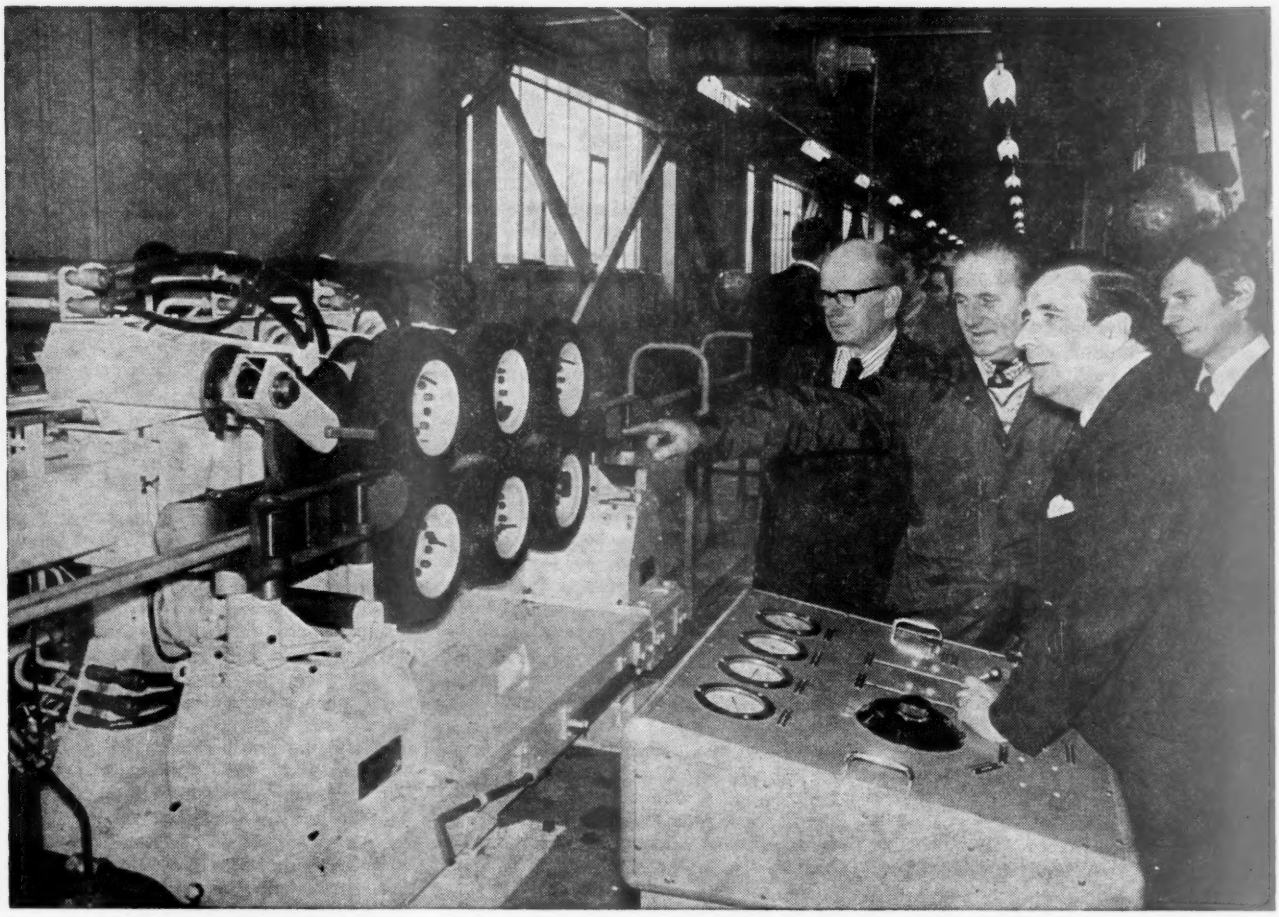


Gregor MacKenzie, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industry, opened the Post Office's new Central Marine Depot at Southampton on 20 November. The Depot will serve the Post Office cableships which maintain undersea cable throughout the world.

Mr. MacKenzie, stressed the continuing importance of cables in the modern world of communications. Approximately 11 million transatlantic telephone calls were made last year – a fifth more than the year before. 'Satellites sitting 24,000 miles up in space are doing a hum-drum routine job of carrying telephone conversations across every area of the world,' he said. 'But that does not mean that cables are on their way out; both have a very important part to play, and often they play it together.'

International collaboration

'Cables. . . .' Mr. MacKenzie said, '. . . are the basis of a fine form of international collaboration. Many of the international cable systems are jointly owned and carry circuits between most countries in Europe and those in North America and maybe beyond the Pacific, Australia, Hong Kong or Singapore.'



Gregor MacKenzie inspects the linear cable engine at the Post Office's new Central Marine Depot. From left to right are Edward Fennessy, managing director, Post Office Telecommunications; Bill Currie, linear cable engine operator; Gregor MacKenzie, and Brian Gould, MP for Southampton, Test.

Referring to the problem of cable breakages by trawlers Mr. MacKenzie said: 'For the Post Office and other cable owners it is a very serious business. They are taking more and more precautions to protect cables even to the extent of burying them in the sea bed in vulnerable areas. We will all recall the epic struggle to raise two men from the miniature submarine *Pisces III* when it was engaged in burying the cable CANTAT 2 for the Post Office last year.

'In an effort to minimise this kind of damage, the Post Office is an active member of the "International Cable Protection Committee". This Committee, which has world wide membership of submarine cable owners and operating companies, together with cable manufacturers, exists to educate and advise fishermen about the consequences upon world communication when they inflict this kind of damage.'

Hover platforms

After opening the Depot Mr. MacKenzie, who has responsibility for Post Office affairs, toured the site and watched a demonstration of hover platforms which are used to move prepacked drums of cable weighing 70 tons and reduce cableships' turn-round time.

Gregor MacKenzie describes new Post Office developments

'Exciting new developments' in Post Office technology were described by Gregor MacKenzie, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Department of Industry, in a speech to the United Postal Workers/Post Office Employees Union School at Hanley on 16 November.

Mr. MacKenzie, who has special responsibilities in connection with the Post Office, said that one of these developments was a maritime satellite telecommunications service which should mean, not only a solution to the increasingly severe delay problem in ship-shore telecommunications, but a dramatic improvement in quality to be compared only with the substitution of cable or satellite telecommunications for HF services in the telephone relations between countries.

'In time,' said Mr. MacKenzie, 'a satellite ship-shore system might be fully automated so that callers on board ship would be able to dial straight through to a home subscriber; and not only telephony and telex, but data transmission should be possible enabling perhaps some measure of remote control and inspection of ships and their cargoes to be carried out ashore.

Mr. MacKenzie said that the Government as well as Post Office representatives have been collaborating with those of other maritime nations to prepare the way for setting up an international body that will be able to own or in other ways control a world-wide maritime satellite service. 'Next April an inter-governmental conference will meet in London and we shall do our best to see that it makes as much progress as possible.' he said.

Mr. MacKenzie continued: 'Another form of communication which the Post Office has been studying in co-operation with industry and potential customers is data transmission, which incorporates the use of computers with the telecommunications system. As many of you know, the existing methods of transmitting digital data – the medium in which computers work – are either cumbersome and relatively slow or cannot be switched

and so for several years work has progressed on the development of a national switched digital data transmission network.

'However the demand for digital data transmission has not grown as quickly as was expected, so the Post Office is first proposing to set up two pilot services: a private circuit digital data service and a pilot digital data network to test demand and obtain experience of operation before setting up the national network. They are also introducing an experimental packet switching system.

'Confravision and radio paging are two more services which can be expected to assume some importance in the business and industry worlds. Confravision which allows groups in London, Bristol, Birmingham, Glasgow and Manchester to see each other and hold discussions and conferences has great potential for savings in travelling time and costs, subsistence expenditure, and not least frustration for many executives.

'I understand that the radio paging experiment in the Thames Valley has been a great success. The Post Office are preparing to provide a similar service for the London area.

Speaking of manufacturing and procurement, Mr. MacKenzie said: 'Ideas have also been circulating for sometime about the possibility of the Post Office acquiring a manufacturing capability. In theory, this would enable the Post Office the better to match the supply of hardware to demand, to associate Post Office research with the manufacturing process and put the Post Office in a better position to control the cost of purchasing. We recognise that some of the most successful telecommunications systems in the world are closely integrated with the manufacturing process. However we should bear in mind that the main objective of the Post Office is to provide good telecommunications services. The whole question of Post Office manufacturing will need to be very carefully considered as there are also implications for the industry and for exports to be taken into account.'

'Fair Deal' shopper's guide produced by OFT

A colourful, illustrated handbook of 32 pages with the title *Fair Deal* and the sub-title 'A Shopper's Guide' has been produced by the Office of Fair Trading for free widespread distribution. Initial reactions and estimates of demand have been so favourable that it has been necessary to increase the first print order of 250,000 to around half-a-million.

It is the fourth and most important publication produced by the Office of Fair Trading during its first year. The handbook telling shoppers in simple terms how to avoid problems when buying and what to do if things go wrong.

Fair Deal is intended to have a dual use – as a long-life, quick-reference guide for consumers, and as a working aid for people in the consumer advice services and other professionals such as social workers and health visitors. The booklet will be available free of charge from local authority trading standards and consumer protection departments, consumer advice centres, and citizens' advice bureaux.

In a foreword, John Methven, Director-General of Fair Trading, writes: 'Many people have said to me that when they need information about different aspects of the consumer world, they have to look through a whole collection of different books and leaflets, and that it would be helpful to have a single booklet which covers a range of day-to-day consumer topics. This is what *Fair Deal* sets out to do.'

The booklet has sections headed How to shop wisely; Knowing your rights (containing summaries of the main relevant Acts), Buying now, paying later; When things go wrong; What's on the label (explaining the Kitemark, electrical safety labels, and so on); Going to law; and Who does what (explaining the roles of national and local bodies concerned with consumer affairs, and listing addresses and telephone numbers); and Things you can do to help.

Previous publications from the OFT's Information Division have been a leaflet 'How It Works', describing the OFT's functions, a set of four posters giving reminders to shoppers (such as 'Keep Your Receipt –

you might need it if you have to return faulty goods') and a teaching pack for the 14-16 age group, 'Suzy and the Supershopper), produced in association with the Inner London Education Authority, the Consumers' Association and the British Standards Institution. Additionally, the OFT sends out a monthly radio-tape programme of consumer-interest items to all BBC and commercial local radio stations in the United Kingdom.

Under preparation now is another consumer advice leaflet (in association with the British Standards Institution) giving guidance on how to deal with the problem of faulty goods, a leaflet on servicing and repair of household electrical appliances, and an initial guidance leaflet for traders and businessmen on consumer credit law.

During 1975, the Office of Fair Trading plans to increase its range of consumer advice publications with further leaflets, posters and teaching packs plus a wide range of publications for the public and for traders on the implementation of the Consumer Credit Act 1974.

Supplies of *Fair Deal* can be provided, free of charge. Requests, stating the number of copies required, should be addressed to: Central Office of Information, Publication and Design Services (LH502), Hercules Road, London SE1 7DU.

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Industrial and commercial property

Shirley Williams tells Consumers' Association of priorities in consumer protection

Advertising and consumer safety are among the subjects of a letter to the Consumer's Association from Shirley Williams, Secretary of State, Department of Prices and Consumer Protection.

Writing on 23 November about the eight points recently suggested by the Consumers' Association as priorities for action, Mrs. Williams said:

'Ensuring that the interests of consumers are given a weight equal to the interests of farmers within the Common Agricultural Policy. At its meeting of 2 October the EEC Commission was asked by the Council of Agriculture Ministers to undertake a comprehensive stocktaking of the CAP and to report back by February 1975. In the course of discussions of that report and in the Community's price-fixing exercise also due to be completed by next February, we shall of course be pursuing our renegotiation objectives for the CAP. Among these is our wish to secure an improved pricing policy which would have greater regard for the interests of consumers. While a great deal remains to be done for the consumer within the EEC, it is worth noting that the Community has shown a much greater consumer awareness recently by its introduction of a consumer subsidy on beef for pensioners (a move for which we pressed) and its agreement to subsidise imports of sugar from the world market.

'The extent to which suppliers of services are able under existing law to contract out of liabilities which they could reasonably be expected to bear. I share your concern about this. The Law Commission's examination of exclusion clauses in contract for the supply of services is now well advanced, and I know that they are aware of the keen interest, not to say impatience, with which their report is awaited. But I hope that the Consumers' Association and others who have made representations to me equally appreciate the extreme complexity of the subject.

'Holiday-makers and guarantees. We are all very concerned that people have booked and paid in advance for holidays only to be hit by the bankruptcy of a tour operator. The Government announced in September the need to introduce legislation as soon as possible to set up a Reserve Fund to prevent financial loss for holidaymakers. You will have been pleased to hear in the Queen's Speech that the legislation is, in fact, to be introduced this session to prevent future financial losses for potential holidaymakers.

'Safety. Your first suggestion is that there should be a law making it an offence to sell any product which is dangerous or a risk to health. The difficulty with this is that the words "dangerous or a risk to health" are imprecise. There would be considerable doubt as to how they should be interpreted in relation to any given class of goods. For example, at what level does extractable lead or cadmium in ceramic ware become a hazard to health? It seems to me that if safety requirements are imposed on consumer goods, they must both be more specific and take into consideration the difficulty that, with some products, absolute freedom from risk is unattainable.

'We constantly review the need for regulations to eliminate from the market products which present a hazard, however. For example, regulations are currently in course of preparation on the safety of prams and pushchairs and on toxic ingredients in glazed ceramic ware.

'Secondly, you suggested that there should be a national system for recalling any unsafe goods which reach the shops. This is something we have been thinking about, following the transfer from the Home Office of responsibility for home safety and consumer safety. Clearly products which present a significant hazard ought not to remain on sale. We have no statutory powers at present to require them to be withdrawn from sale and must continue to rely, at least for the moment, on persuasion and on the voluntary co-operation of the trade manufacturers, importers, wholesalers and retailers. Whenever necessary, we shall not hestitate also to issue public warnings describing the products and the nature of the hazard they present. Meanwhile we shall carefully consider whether further legislation is needed in this field.

'Product liability. At the moment the seller has the sole responsibility for faults in goods—apart from those causing personal injury or damage to property, which are the manufacturer's responsibility. The concept that the responsibility for faulty goods, whatever the consequence, should lie with the manufacturer instead of (or as well as) with the seller is one to which I am generally sympathetic. It is understandable that consumers should feel that all those who have participated in the process of producing and selling goods should have a responsibility for its reliability and that this concept should be reflected in law. The Law Commissions are now engaged in a study of the whole question; no doubt you have sent them a copy of the Memorandum you enclosed with your letter.

'Tighter control of advertising. The Advertising Standards Authority, which supervises the advertising industry's self-disciplinary system of control, has introduced a revised and tougher Code of Advertising Practice. Following comments the Director General of Fair Trading and I made earlier this year, a much increased budget has enabled the ASA to increase its staff and to plan wider publicity for its complaints investigation activities. Monitoring and selective pre-vetting of advertisements are being extended and independent members brought on to the copy panels of the Code of Advertising Practice Committee. From March 1973, the ASA has regularly published lists of all complaints investigated and the latest annual report is the first to include the names of those advertisers who persistently flout the Code. I welcome this increased activity on the part of the Authority which has the support of the advertising industry. At the same time I shall continue to watch the situation carefully, in case further legislative measures are needed.

'You mention advertising of patent medicines as an example of abuse. The Health Departments have recently made regulations which give them wide powers of control over advertising of medicines which are subject to full product licences under the Medicines Act. They are also undertaking consultations on a proposal to extend this control to products which were licensed as of right because they were on the market before 1 September 1971.

'Prior approval of the local authorities should be necessary before food premises are opened and there should be power to close immediately insanitary food or catering establishments. The Department of Health and Social Security (who are responsible) have already undertaken to consider adopting powers of this kind when the Food and Drugs Act 1955 is reviewed. They believe that the present law, when rigorously applied, will continue in practice to give local authorities effective control. The published figures indicate that the level of food poisoning has dropped considerably since food hygiene regulations first appeared in 1955.

'Consumer advice centres. I, like you, hope for a continuing expansion of consumer advice services, including in particular consumer advice centres. There are about 40 of these operating at the moment and we know of definite plans for many more. The current financial situation means that local authorities will be very hard put to establish consumer advice services of the quality they would like, as desirable projects of all kinds are postponed or financed only by savings elsewhere. However, we must not forget that through the rate support grant settlement—which will be announced shortly—the Government bears a substantial proportion of the burden of the local authorities' expenditure on consumer advice as well as other services. Therefore I hope that the comparatively small sums required for some consumer advice services can be found from within the considerable budgets local authorities have, in spite of the very tight constraints we recognise there will need to be on their expenditure.'

ECGD addresses

The Export Credits Guarantee Department's head office is at Aldermanbury House, Aldermanbury, London EC2P 2EL. (Tel. 01-606 6699). ECGD has 10 local offices in various parts of the United Kingdom, and these are listed from time to time in *Trade and Industry*.

Clearance of merger proposals

Shirley Williams, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection has decided, on the information at present before her not to refer the following proposed mergers to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission under the provisions of the Fair Trading Act 1973:

1 The Swedish Match Company/75 per cent shareholding in the UK activities of Weyroc Ltd. (a subsidiary of Wilkinson Match Ltd.)

2 Tidewater Marine Services Inc./International Offshore Services Ltd. (a subsidiary of The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).

Explanatory memorandum on the Hallmark Act 1973

The Joint Committee of the Assay Offices of Great Britain have prepared a memorandum summarising the provisions of the Hallmarking Act 1973, which come into full effect on 1 January 1975. Copies of the memorandum are being supplied to manufacturers and others who submit articles to assay offices for hallmarking. Dealers, including retailers, will receive copies of the memorandum when they apply to the British Hallmarking Council for copies of the statutory notice referred to below. Further copies of the memorandum may be obtained from the Secretary of the British Hallmarking Council, PO Box 47, Birmingham B3 2RP.

The Act reforms and replaces the existing law relating to the hallmarking of gold and silver articles and extends it to platinum articles. Under the Act it will be an offence for any person in the course of a trade or business to describe an unhallmarked article as being made wholly or partly of gold, silver or platinum or to supply such an article to which such a description is applied. The Act applies equally to imported and home-produced articles. Articles intended for export and certain other articles are exempted from its provisions.

Notice to be displayed by dealers

Dealers, including retailers, are invited to apply to the British Hallmarking Council at the above address for copies of the notice describing approved hallmarks which they are required by the Act to display in a conspicuous position in their premises. The notice, size 14½ in. × 10½ in., is available in two qualities: A Permanently finished and suitable for hanging or standing – £1.50 each; B Non-tear 'plastic paper' suitable for framing or fastening to walls, etc. – 50p each. Prices include postage and packing.

'Consumer advice can help fight inflation' says Shirley Williams

Inflation makes consumer advice more, not less, necessary, said Shirley Williams, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection on 19 November, at the opening of the Derbyshire County Council's Consumer Advisory Service.

Mrs. Williams said: 'I congratulate Derby County Council on their initiative in setting up a Consumer Advisory Service which I am glad to inaugurate today. Consumer advice strengthens competition and helps to combat inflation. It also helps people avoid its worst effects. It is for this reason more necessary than ever at present. And people are voting for such advice with their feet and their voices. One advice centre I opened a couple of months ago at Croydon is getting over 600 inquiries a week.

'I would like to be able to say that local authorities can go ahead and spend freely on consumer advice, and on many other much needed ventures, but I regret I cannot. We face a very real economic crisis, and austerity measures if they are to be effective simply mean we cannot do everything we would like to do. Inflation has hit local authorities not least, but in spite of this the Government is looking to them to hold down rate increases to tolerable levels this coming year. The rate support grant settlement will be announced soon – and we should not forget that, through this, the Government bears a substantial proportion of the burden of local authority expenditure on consumer advice as on other services. In case there is any misunderstanding about that, I would like to make it quite clear. The settlement will afford local authorities the financial assistance the national economy can sustain.

'I am afraid that many desirable projects will have to be postponed or financed by savings made elsewhere. But we must remember that inflation makes consumer advice more necessary, not less. So I am particularly anxious that local authorities should find the necessary finance. What I am hoping is that the comparatively small sums required for consumer advice services can be found from within the considerable local authority budgets within the very tight constraints we recognise there will need to be on their expenditure.'

Nationalised industry consumer councils 'will have teeth'

'Councils will be able to project themselves as a separate concept, as organisations whose primary allegiance is to the consumer', said Alan Williams, Minister of State for Prices and Consumer Protection on 19 November. Speaking to the National Gas Consumers' Council, he said:

'For the last 20 years and more the nationalised industry consumer councils have been doing a great deal of invaluable work in the interests of the consumer. There can scarcely be anybody in this country who is not a customer of one or more of these industries. So the work which the Councils do is of importance to each and every one of us, and a vital part of the country's consumer protection system. For this reason the Department of Prices and Consumer Protection is to take on responsibility for the Councils, to give them a louder and independent voice in the Government – to put teeth into them, as we promised we would.

'The new National Consumers' Agency will have, as one of its first tasks after it is set up, the job of reviewing the arrangements for consumer protection in the nationalised industries. It will look at all aspects of the work of the Councils, and of the industries themselves where they affect the consumer. Our aim is that the nationalised industries should be made more responsive to the consumer's interests, that whatever their policy, or that of the Government, may be at any time, the voice of the consumer should not be able to go unheard.'

The White Paper 'National Consumers' Agency' (Cmnd. 5726) published on 10 September 1974 announced the Government's intention to establish a National Consumers' Agency financed by the Government. Its purpose is to ensure that the consumer's voice is clearly heard when decisions are taken in Government, industry, commerce and in any other quarter where the consumer's interests are affected. The Agency will be a non-statutory body, with a Chairman and members appointed by the Secretary of State.

The White Paper also announced the intention to transfer responsibility for appointments to the Nationalised Industry Consumer Councils to the DPCP. These are at present made by Ministers in the Departments responsible for the industries concerned.

The NICCs were established, under their respective industries' nationalisation statutes, as independent bodies whose duty is to represent the interests of the consumer to their industry and to the Government.

'T & I' index inquiries

Readers wanting to know when articles and items of information were published in *Trade and Industry* should consult the published indexes which are issued free to subscribers. For material published in recent months, inquiries of this kind can be made to the Department of Industry Library's indexing section, tel. 01-215 5842.

Energy problems and prospects 'a ray of light for Britain' says Lord Balogh

'I doubt whether the energy sector has ever been so much in the news,' said Lord Balogh, Minister of State, Department of Energy, speaking at a research luncheon on the Institution of Gas Engineers on 20 November. But, he warned, 'More reputations have gone to ruin on energy estimates than anywhere else'.

Outlining some of the facts of the energy situation, Lord Balogh said: 'The petro-dollar surplus in 1974 is alone likely to be of the order of $60 billion. The UK Balance of Payments is burdened with £2,500 million more this year for 5 per cent less oil than we imported in 1973. The value of all the oil in the North Sea could exceed £100,000 million on the Bank of Scotland's estimate, which is consistent with figures in the Government's Brown Book.'

Lord Balogh said that one must remember the constraints on Britain's ability to map out the future.

Many vital factors were shrouded in uncertainty – the size of reserves, the growth in energy demand, the development of technology and international politics and events could move quickly. On the other hand, investment decisions often took a number of years to come into effect. And, once taken, they lasted a long time.

'A power station order of today would be still operating well into the next century,' he said. 'In addition, regard must be taken to other vital considerations like the security of supplies, cheapness of research of resource costs, the protection of the environment and public safety.

'The right approach is not a 15-year plan with fixed targets and market allocations. Targets are likely to be seriously wrong. It is much better to take decisions in the integrated framework of forecasts and analyses developing the flexibility of a four-fuel economy.'

Discussing the components of Britain's four-fuel economy, Lord Balogh added: 'The Coal Industry Examination Final Report set out to reverse the decline of the past 15 years and underlined that coal now has an assured long-term future. 'Events have already overtaken the estimates for North Sea oil. Estimates of reserves from commercial fields are now up-dated to 1,160 million tons, worth at today's prices around £40,000 million. There is a good chance that in 1980 we shall be able to produce oil equivalent to our demand.

'Eleven out of 13½ million gas consumers are now using natural gas direct. There is a prospect of reserves sufficient to support production of 5,000 mcf a day towards the end of the decade and this could increase to 6,000 mcf a day with the arrival of gas from Frigg.

'Lastly, the Government has taken the long-awaited decision to reactor choice. The SGHWR has substantial advantages and, in particular, scope for British nuclear technology. It is acceptable to the public – and it is essential to maintain public confidence in nuclear power.'

Energy demand was equally a vital area. 'A national campaign is being mounted against waste wherever it can be found. There is a hard task facing consumers to adjust to a pattern of high-cost energy, but the sooner it is started, the better. The Secretary of State for Energy hopes to make a statement on a comprehensive programme of measures for conserving energy before the end of the month.'

On research and development, Lord Balogh said the main thrust of Government work was on nuclear energy. 'The Government believe this is the most promising avenue to pursue, but they cannot and should not try to do everything.

Lord Balogh concluded: 'In the immediate future, a whole range of problems are going to press with increasing severity on the world economy, following the quintupling of oil prices. For the UK, there is one ray of light: evidence suggests we could meet half of our oil requirements from our own resources in three years time with a prospect of possible self-sufficiency in energy by 1980.'

How to avoid oil pollution at sea

A new edition of the Department of Trade's manual on avoiding pollution of the sea by oil has been published.

The manual is designed to help all those serving in merchant ships whose duties involve dealing in any way with oil or oil contaminated water.

The introduction says: 'To avoid contravening the law as well as fouling the environment, and ultimately having to account for your actions to your employers and maybe a court of law, study this manual until you are thoroughly familiar with its contents, and ensure that you apply its recommendations at all times.

'In this way you can ensure that your ship is never suspected of an oil pollution offence, and make your own contribution to keeping the seas and coasts clean.'

The new manual has been revised to take account of the 1969 amendments to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil 1954. These amendments came into force for British ships on January 5, 1973.

It contains a reminder that the maximum penalty for British ships discharging persistent oil into the sea outside or inside UK territorial waters is now £50,000 on summary

Books for the businessman

Oyez Publishing Limited publish a number of books and a wide range of forms for businessmen and their professional advisors. Details of either may be obtained from the address below

Company Director and the Law

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January 1975

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conviction. There are also penalties for making false or misleading entries in log books.

The 1969 Amendments made it an offence for ships to discharge oil anywhere at sea unless the ship is moving and the instantaneous rate of discharge of oil content does not exceed 60 litres per mile. As an additional protection for beaches, oil tankers are prohibited from discharging oil residues from their cargo tanks within 50 miles of the nearest land and may not discharge on any ballast voyage a total of more than 1/15,000 of their cargo capacity. Discharges from other ships and from tanker bilges must be made as far from land as practicable; in addition these discharges must have an oil content of less than 100 parts per million as well as conforming to the 60 litres per mile criterion. The Amendments also require more detailed records to be kept by ships of operations involving oil carried on board.

Manual on the Avoidance of Pollution of the Sea by Oil, available from HMSO price 33p (by post 36½p).

New regulations on use of electricity in mines

New regulations were published on 18 November by the Department of Energy to bring certain aspects of the law governing the use of electricity in mines into line with technical progress.

The regulations—the Coal and Other Mines (Electricity) (Second Amendment) Regulations 1974 – come into force on 1 January 1975.

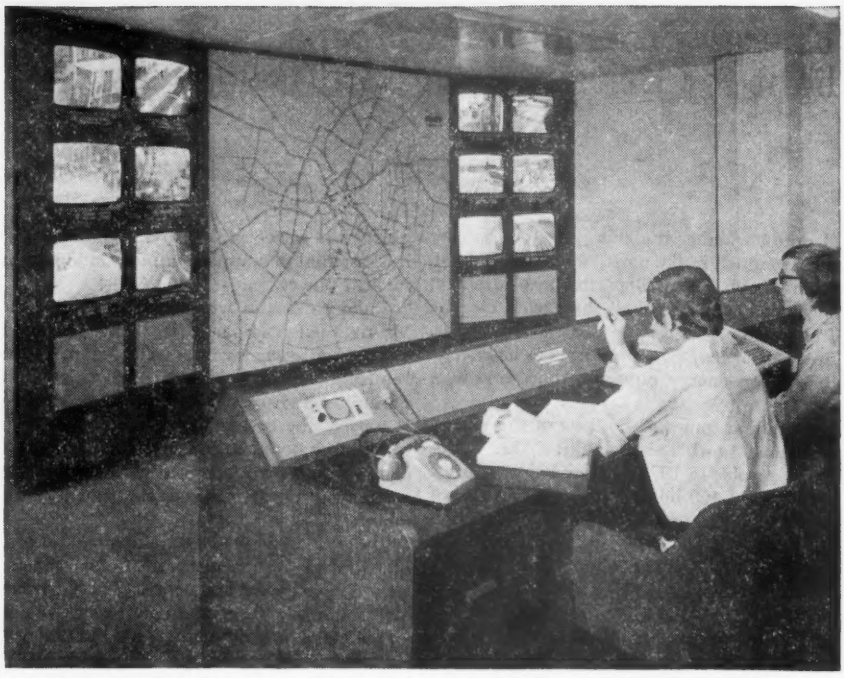
A number of practices – prohibited at the moment except in cases exempted by the Department of Energy's Mines and Quarries Inspectorate – will be permitted on a permanent basis. These are:

the use of higher-powered portable equipment (such as coal-cutting and power-loading machines) at increased voltages of from 650 volts to 1,200 volts, on condition that additional safeguards are provided; and

the use of certain earth fault protection systems.

Certain voltage limitations – already adopted by the coal industry on the recommendation of the Inspectors – will also become legally enforceable. These are the restriction of the permitted voltages for the use of hand-held tools to 125 dc or 73 ac-to-earth, and of portable hand-lamps to 125 dc or 25 ac-to-earth.

The Regulations will also require the provision of additional safeguards where voltages between 250 and the present maximum of 650 volts are used; and permit the use of double-insulated hand-held tools.



Leicester is one of the first cities in Britain to have its traffic flow completely controlled by computer from a central office. The scheme, ordered from Plessey at a cost of £500,000, is expected to improve traffic flow throughout the city, to reduce journey times and, it is hoped, reduce the accident rate. The traffic situation is monitored at a control office which is equipped with operator's console, visual display units and backed by 12 closed circuit television screens. A large mosaic map of the city of Leicester carries illuminated indicators showing the state of traffic control at each road intersection. In the event of a traffic build up caused by vehicle breakdown or accident, the operator is able to communicate with the computer via a teletype keyboard and call up a reserve signal plan to modify the traffic flow. At present the system controls 94 sets of signals within the city boundary although it has the capacity for twice as many and plans are already well advanced for linking signals up to 15 miles away with the same control centre.

Freshly baked loaves being removed from a revolutionary microwave/thermal energy oven which will enable the British baking industry to use home-grown 'soft' wheats instead of the expensive 'hard' wheats imported from North America. The technique, developed at the Flour Milling and Baking Research Association's laboratories at Chorleywood, Hertfordshire, could save a large proportion of the 1.7 million tons of grain annually imported – representing an estimated trade saving of some £50 million. The oven makes it possible to use the new British high-yield, low-protein wheats such as Maris Huntsman and Maris Nimrod, which have produced record crops of more than four tons an acre.

Technology News

Hard facts on soft foundations

An investigation into the settlement and stability of a trial embankment constructed in 1968-69 on compressible alluvium along the route of a by-pass (A1035) near Tickton in Yorkshire is described in a new report* published by the Transport and Road Research Laboratory. Measurements were made of the porewater pressure, settlement and lateral movements produced by the construction of a 90 m. length of road embankment, 6.4 m. high on a 7 m. deposit of compressible alluvium and the actual behaviour compared with that predicted from the results of laboratory tests.

Settlement predictions based on conventional laboratory tests seriously underestimated the observed rate of movement. Satisfactory estimates of both the rate and magnitude of settlement were obtained by a multi-layer method of analysis using *in-situ* measurements of permeability. This work enabled the embankment to be completed successfully within a nine-month period and avoided the use of more expensive constructions.

The investigation forms part of a comprehensive programme of field studies being carried out by the TRRL, information from which is leading to the development of improved methods for predicting the rate of settlement and for controlling construction to avoid instability.

* Transport and Road Research Laboratory Report LR 643 – 'Embankments on soft foundations: settlement and stability study at Tickton in Yorkshire'. Copies: Director, Transport and Road Research Laboratory, Crowthorne, Berkshire, or by telephoning the library at Crowthorne (03446) 3131, ext. 2784.

Washed under your car, lately?

'A serious obstacle to progress towards reducing motor vehicle corrosion is the absence of realistic accelerated tests', said Dr. R. R. Bishop of the Transport and Road Research Laboratory at the 'Corrosion of Motor Vehicles' Conference in London.

Speaking at the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, he said that there were no tests that could accelerate the 'inside out' type of body corrosion and it was this type of corrosion that was costly if not impossible to repair.

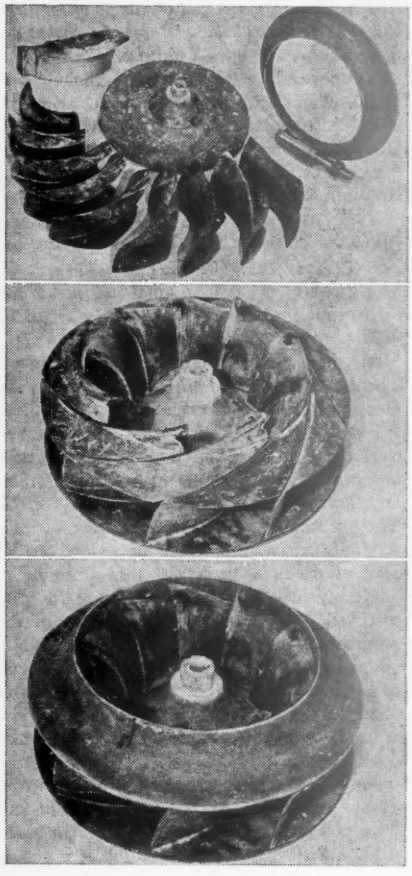
Dr. Bishop's paper summarised recent research at TRRL Crowthorne, which investigated ways of reducing the corrosive effects of highway de-icing salt on motor vehicles. He drew attention to estimates which assume that in northern climates road salts cause about half the total of vehicle corrosion damage. 'There was now no low salt usage area in Great Britain,' he added. Dr. Bishop outlined the development of a corrosion inhibitor at the Laboratory. Trials show that regular underbody car washing is of value in reducing corrosion and the benefit is increased if washing is associated with the use of the inhibitor.

Dr. Bishop concluded by drawing attention to the way that manufacturers did not design cars that could be effectively washed underneath, at least not by any conceivable automatic wash operation. 'One simple way of reducing mud poulticing and making underbody car cleaning easier would be for manufacturers to use smooth rather than textured underbody seals.'

Taking part in a seminar organised by the Clothing Institute and the Low Cost Automation Centre from Sunderland Polytechnic are (left to right) Mr. R. Howarth, CAPITB, Mr. C. G. Hardie, Department of Industry, Mr. B. G. Mann, Marine Engineering Co., Mr. P. Smith, Elizabeth Thenen and Dr. F. Lindley, Courtaulds. The conference, which took place on 14 November, discussed the development of new machines in the garment industry and how they can be successfully introduced.

Reinforced plastics' technology and design

A 305 mm. diameter pump impeller, constructed at NEL using fibre composites. The blades, back shroud and front shroud are separately formed and subsequently assembled by adhesive techniques.



Representatives from industry, universities and research establishments will be main speakers at a one-day conference on reinforced plastics' technology and design at the Department of Industry's National Engineering Laboratory, East Kilbride, Glasgow on 11 December 1974.

Theme of the conference will be design and technological aspects of fibrous composites. These are now established as an important group of engineering materials offering unique advantages in many cases, and possibly improved overall design in components and structures. The composites will be discussed not as specific material types with sets of properties but in a design context emphasising particular applications.

Speakers will deal with mechanical forms and processes, material design factors, fatigue and time-dependent effects, marine technology application, sandwich construction, reinforced plastic pipes design and composite structures.

Further details from Conference Organiser, Birniehill Institute, National Engineering Laboratory, East Kilbride, Glasgow G75 0QU. Telephone: East Kilbride 20222.

Parliament

Monday, 18 November

Stockpiling metals and raw materials

'*What steps are being taken,' asked Mr. John Osborn (Sheffield, Hallam) 'to ensure adequate supply, and reasonable stockpiling, of strategic and vital metals and raw materials for ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgical industries?*'

'Responsibility for ensuring sufficient supplies and stocks of raw materials lies primarily with industry,' replied Mr. Meacher. 'The Government keeps the position under continuous review and will take such steps as the situation demands.'

Steel

Mr. T. H. H. Skeet (Bedford) wanted to know the revised cost of the BSC £3,000 million 10 year development programme as a result of recent inflationary trends (Command Paper No. 5226).

Mr. Meacher answered: 'The British Steel Corporation's £3,000 million programme was costed at March 1972 prices. Up to September 1974 the Corporation had undertaken capital expenditure worth some £360 million, at outturn prices, since publication of their Development Strategy in February 1973. They estimate that if the remainder of their original programme were now recosted at September 1974 prices to take account of inflation, the effect might be to raise the total cost to £4,030 million. The content of the programme of course is being continually updated. Any real extra cost to the BSC will be incurred only if increased money costs of planned capital investment exceed the rise in money revenues consequent upon inflation.'

Mr. Meacher was asked by Mr. Peter Rost (South East Derbyshire) for an estimate of steel prices next year resulting from the Budget proposals.

'The British Steel Corporation is not now subsidised by the Government or compensated for price restraint,' he answered. 'I understand that the Corporation is presently considering its prices for next year.'

Information on the latest position in regard to the supply of scrap for the steel industry in South Yorkshire was sought by Mr. Peter Hardy (Rother Valley).

Mr. Meacher answered: 'The BSC and the British Independent Steel Producers Association both advise me that scrap supplies in South Yorkshire and elsewhere are not now a constraint on overall steel production, although not all supplies meet optimum quality requirements.'

Textile industry

Mr. Michael Noble (Rossendale) asked the Secretary of State for Industry to examine the problems of the textile industry caused by the volume and price of imports and by suspected subsidised trading practices; and to take steps to curtail the effects of these factors.

'I maintain a continuous surveillance of the flow of textile imports, and of their effect on UK industry,' answered Mr. Meacher. 'I am currently examining a submission from the industry for restraint on cotton yarn imports from Greece and Turkey.'

Mr. Greville Janner (Leicester West) asked if steps would be taken to assist the hosiery industry.

Mr. Meacher replied: 'We are currently considering the UK's attitude to the case for Community wide restraints under the GATT Multi-Fibre Agreement on the main Far East suppliers of knitted goods.'

Glass supplies for motor industry

Mr. Leslie Spriggs (St. Helens) asked if steps are being taken to encourage the motor industry to trade with British glass manufacturers rather than foreign ones in view of the redundancies caused in the flat glass industry in such places as St. Helens and the present economic situation of the flat glass sector of the glass industry.

Mr. Meacher said: 'I understand that the UK motor vehicle assembly industry takes about 75 per cent of its safety glass supplies from domestic sources. Dual sourcing, including some foreign supplies, is however, standard practice throughout the industry in respect of all types of component, in order to safeguard vehicle production wherever possible in the event of an interruption of supplies. But safety glass does anyway form only about a quarter of Pilkington's total production. Flat glass, which forms more than half of Pilkington's total production, has as its principal user the construction industry where reduced demand is currently the main problem. I hope nevertheless that all sectors of domestic industry will make maximum use of British sources for their requirements of all kinds, and we are pursuing this question with UK car manufacturers.'

UK trade

Mr. John Pardoe (North Cornwall) asked for figures showing the volume of UK exports and imports in the latest available quarter and their percentage growth since the same quarter last year.

Mr. Shore answered that in the third quarter of 1974, the export volume index based upon 1970 = 100 was 127, 5 per cent higher than the corresponding period last year. The import volume index was 134, the same as a year earlier.

UK trade with EEC

Questions were asked by Mr. Douglas Jay (Wandsworth, Battersea North) and Mr. John Biffen (Oswestry) on the visible trade deficit of the UK with the previous EEC Six in 1974 to date at annual rate, compared with the corresponding deficit in 1970.

Mr. Shore replied: 'The "crude" trade deficit (that is the difference between exports valued fob and imports valued cif) in the first ten months of this year was £2,075 million expressed at an annual rate compared with £69 million in 1970.

'In the six months ended October the deficit was £1,076 million compared with £246 million for the corresponding period in 1972.'

Questions were also put by Mr. Neil Marten (Banbury) on the current rate of trade deficit with the EEC and by Mr. Roger Moate (Faversham) on the percentage this represents of our total non-oil deficit.

Mr. Shore answered: 'The trade deficit with the other members of the EEC, on a balance of payments basis and seasonally adjusted, was £1,368 million in the first nine months of 1974; excluding trade in oil the deficit with the EEC was 63 per cent of our total non-oil deficit.'

EC Generalised Preference Scheme

A statement was asked for by Mr. John Roper (Farnworth) on the improvements in the European Communities' Generalised Scheme of Preferences offered to developing countries for next year.

Ministers at the Department of Industry

Secretary of State for Industry: Anthony Wedgwood Benn
Ministers of State: Eric Heffer
Lord Beswick
Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State: Gregor MacKenzie
Michael Meacher

Ministers at the Department of Trade

Secretary of State for Trade: Peter Shore
Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State: Eric Deakins
Stanley Clinton Davis

Ministers at the Department of Prices and Consumer Protection

Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection:
Shirley Williams
Minister of State: Alan Williams
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State: Robert Maclennan

Mr. Shore said: 'At its meeting of 12 November the EEC Council of Ministers agreed on improvements to the Community's Generalised Preference Scheme for 1975. I am pleased to say that a number of these will be of help to developing Commonwealth countries in Asia. Furthermore, the Council has agreed to a fundamental review early next year of the Community's strategy for the future development of the Scheme.' Mr. Shore circulated the following conclusions:

'The most important improvement is one providing for a considerable reduction in the number of products where the preferential trade is subject to particular restrictions. This, along with an overall increase of the order of 15 per cent in the trade which can benefit from the Scheme, affords additional scope for all beneficiaries.

'Other improvements, or particular interest to the Asian Commonwealth, represent a further step in the implementation of the Community's Joint Declaration of Intent towards them. They cover the tariff treatment of jute and coir products, of particular interest to India and Bangladesh; a substantial increase in the tariff concessions for tobacco produced by India; an agreement in principle to include a range of tropical oils of interest to South East Asian developing countries when the trade provisions of the new Convention of Association come into effect; an improved concession on plywood which will be of particular value to Malaysia; and there are a number of small additions to the coverage of the Scheme in the agricultural sector.

'One of the Government's objectives has been to improve the position of Hong Kong, against whom we have to discriminate in the Community's Generalised Preference Scheme. It has been agreed that from next year Hong Kong will be included as a beneficiary for the rubber and plastic footwear, which are her major interests in so far as footwear exports are concerned. The Community has also undertaken to look further next year at the question of the exclusion from the Scheme of her textiles.'

Trade with South Africa

Mr. Patrick Wall (Haltemprice) asked the Secretary of State for Trade: 'What action he is taking designed to increase trade with South Africa?'

Mr. Shore replied: 'The standard range of the British Overseas Trade Board's services is available for South Africa as for other major markets. Exports in the first nine months of 1974 show a 32 per cent increase in value over the comparable period in 1973. Imports increased by 28 per cent over the same period.'

Export promotion

Mr. Frank Hooley (Sheffield, Heeley) wanted to know the Department of Trade's annual expenditure directly related to the promotion of exports and the number of staff directly involved in this work.

Mr. Deakins answered: 'The Department of Trade expects to spend £11.1 million directly in support of export promotion during 1974-75. Some 1,200 staff are involved in providing a wide range of services and promotional support for exporters.'

Export Credits Guarantee Department

Mr. John Stanley (Tonbridge and Malling) asked the Secretary of State for Trade: 'Whether he is satisfied that the export credit terms made available through the Export Credits Guarantee Department are comparable with those made available by our trading competitors?'

'The facilities of the Export Credits Guarantee Department stand comparison with those of any other country,' replied Mr. Deakins. 'The Government's policy is that the Department should continue to match the credit terms available from our competitors.'

Fire, Auto and Marine Insurance Company

Mr. Urwin (Houghton-le-Spring) asked what payments have so far been made by Fire, Auto and Marine Insurance, now in liquidation, to former policy holders.

Mr. Clinton Davis answered: 'None. I am informed by the liquidator of Fire, Auto and Marine Insurance Co. Ltd. appointed by the Court that he is, however, doing all he can to pay a dividend as soon as possible.'

Institution of Works Managers

Mr. Michael McNair-Wilson (Newbury) asked what decision had been reached about the proposed change of title for the Institution of Works Managers.

Mr. Clinton Davis replied: 'The proposed change was originally rejected a long time ago because the title sought was considered too all embracing. This rejection was reaffirmed in a Ministerial letter to the President of the Institution on 30 August 1974, but at the same time an alternative which would be acceptable was indicated. We are awaiting a response.'

Export of cars to Japan

Mr. Hal Miller (Bromsgrove and Redditch) asked the Secretary of State for Trade to open negotiations with the Japanese Government to facilitate the export of British vehicles to that country.

Mr. Deakins said: 'The Japanese Government is well aware of our desire to expand sales of all British products, including vehicles, to Japan. But I am ready to consider making representations whenever specific evidence of barriers to our exports is brought to my attention.'

Dumping of PVC leathercloth

Mr. Dafydd Wigley (Caernarvon) asked if steps would be taken to prevent the dumping in the UK of PVC leathercloth manufactured in Canada, Hungary and other countries, to the detriment of the UK based industry.

My Department is ready to consider any application by the UK industry said Mr. Deakins, 'under the Customs Duties (Dumping and Subsidies Act) 1969 supported by reasonable prima facie evidence that imports are being dumped and are causing or threatening material injury to the industry.'

Protection for the textile industry

Mr. Cyril Smith (Rochdale) asked the Secretary of State for Trade to steps to protect the domestic textile industry from the present foreign competition.

Mr. Deakins replied that the textile industry already enjoys a considerable measure of protection against low-cost imports of cotton yarn, woven cotton and polyester cotton textile goods. He continued: 'We are always prepared to consider requests from industry for further protection, but we must be able to justify such protection within the framework of our international obligations.'

Television tube industry

The Secretary of State for Trade was asked by Mr. Leslie Spriggs (St. Helens) to indicate what the future prospects are for trade in the domestic television tube industry, for 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77, respectively.

Mr. Deakins answered: 'Official forecasts of trade in television tubes are not made. However, it is probable that, in conditions of less buoyant consumer demand, future growth in United Kingdom production, sales, exports and imports will at best be much slower than the expansion in recent years. Before long, production in the UK is likely to be confined to colour tubes.'

Imports of chromium

Mr. John Osborn (Sheffield, Hallam) asked for information on the tonnage of chromium imported into the UK; and how much of this total is in the form of low carbon and high carbon ferro-chrome, respectively, and for a tabulation of the areas from which ferro-chrome, used for the manufacture of stainless and alloys steels is imported, indicating the total supplied from each area, and specifically the tonnage imported from Southern Africa.

Mr. Deakins answered: 'Information for January to September 1974 is published in Table IV of the September 1974 issue of the Overseas Trade Statistics of the United Kingdom. Figures for chromium ore, and for unwrought and wrought chromium are given under headings 2601 1388, 8104 1624, and 8104 1745, respectively (pages IV/25 and 64). For ferro chrome quantity figures cannot be provided as these would disclose confidential commercial information; value figures are given under headings 7302 1294 (containing less than 3 per cent by weight of carbon) and 7302 1426 (other chrome ore) (page IV/59). The more important suppliers of ferro chrome in this period were the Federal Republic of Germany, Norway, South Africa, the Soviet Union, Spain and Sweden.'

Court Line

Mr. Peter Rost (South East Derbyshire) asked Mr. Shore: 'If he still expects to fulfil the promise he made to members of the public, who had advanced deposits for travel with Court Line, for a full refund; and when such refunds will be received?'

Mr. Shore replied: 'The legislation foreshadowed in the Gracious Speech will make provision for repayment to help these holidaymakers and others travelling abroad by air who lost money this year as a result of the failure of their air travel organiser. It is too early to say when the refunds will be made.

Mr. Shore was also asked by Mr. J. W. Rooker (Birmingham, Perry Barr) and Mr. David Madel (South Bedfordshire) about the report of his inspectors into the collapse of Court Line Ltd.

He answered: 'The Inspectors are pursuing their inquiries energetically, but the investigation involves some 70 subsidiary companies and it is not possible to say when the report will be received or published.'

Parliament continued

Mr. Ioan L. Evans (Aberdare) asked about action proposed to help those people booking holidays and travel who suffer loss as a result of the failure of travel organisers and Mr. Eric Moonman (Basildon) asked for an inquiry into bonding arrangements and other matters relating to the operation and management of the travel industry.

Mr. Shore replied: 'As already announced, existing protection afforded by travel organisers through their bonding arrangements for customers booking overseas holidays and travel is to be strengthened by the introduction of legislation. I doubt whether a further inquiry would serve any useful purpose at this stage. Our first priority must be to put our proposals into effect.'

'Glen Shiel'

Mr. Cryer (Keighley) asked when the Secretary of State for Trade would receive the report to the Court of Inquiry on the sinking of the Glen Shiel *on 29 June 1973.*

'I received the Report of the Court on 20 May 1974; it was published in full by HMSO on 8 November and a copy has now been placed in the library,' said Mr. Clinton Davis. 'My Department has acted on the Court's recommendations.'

Incident on 'Asiafreighter'

Mr. Teddy Taylor (Glasgow, Cathcart) asked the Secretary of State for Trade to make a statement on the incident on board the Asiafreighter *in which a number of seamen were overcome by fumes escaping from the cargo.*

Mr. Shore said: 'I understand that during the morning of 14 November, four men entered the lower hold of the British registered vessel *Asiafreighter* on a routine inspection at sea. Some hours later they became seriously affected by fumes, and were flown ashore by helicopter on the morning of 15 November and taken to hospital in Truro and later flown to hospital in London. They are responding to treatment but I regret to say that they are reported to be still very ill. One other man was subsequently affected to a lesser degree during attempts to ventilate the holds, and he and the rest of the crew were taken ashore for examination and treatment at Falmouth. I am sure the House would wish to join me in wishing those affected a very speedy recovery. I have appointed an Inspector to investigate this incident under Section 728 of the Merchant Shipping Act 1894.'

Oil supplies by the Cape route

Mr. Toby Jessel (Twickenham) asked what proportion of British oil supplies is shipped round the Cape of Good Hope.

'About three-quarters by weight of crude and partly refined oil imports in the first nine months of this year,' replied Mr. Deakins

Radio equipment for ships

Mrs. Lynda Chalker (Wallasey) asked the Secretary of State for Trade to consider introducing the EPIRB (emergency position indicating radio beacon) as a legal requirement for all sea-going ships.

Mr. Clinton Davis replied that British ships, subject to certain exceptions related to size and area of operations, must carry portable radio equipment for use in emergency. 'I am at present carefully examining the need for additional devices, such as EPIRBs, particularly for fishing vessels,' he added.

Ship repairs

Mr. R. C. Mitchell (Southampton, Itchen) suggested that consultations should be held with British shipowners to ensure that wherever possible British ships are repaired in British shipyards.

'The Government urges British shipowners to have their ships repaired in this country whenever possible,' answered Mr. Clinton Davis. 'We recognise however that they themselves compete in an international market and that therefore they should be free to repair at home or abroad according to their commercial judgement. We notice with satisfaction that British shipowners at present buy nearly three-quarters of the capacity of the British ship-repairing industry.'

Aircraft noise

Mr. Sydney Tierney (Birmingham, Yardley) and Mr. Barney Hayhoe (Hounslow, Brentford and Isleworth) asked when the current review of the sound insulation grants scheme would be completed; and if it would take into account the effects of aircraft noise in schools and upon private housing.

Mr. Clinton Davis said that the Secretary of State would make an announcement as soon as possible about the review of noise insulation grant schemes at Heathrow and Gatwick. 'These apply only to dwellings,' he said. 'The extension of the Schemes to other buildings is also being examined but there are formidable and far reaching problems relating to such an extension.'

Civil aviation policy

Mr. Kenneth Warren (Hastings) asked the Secretary of State for Trade, about consultatione with British independent airlines in the course of ths preparation of his new policy guidelines for civil aviation; and which airlines he has not yet consulted.

'The review of policy which I have set in hand will require consultations with airlines and they will be given an opportunity to register their views,' said Mr. Shore.

British Caledonian

Mr. Michael McNair-Wilson (Newbury) and Mr. Leslie Huckfield (Nuneaton) asked the Secretary of State for Trade for information on his policy on the future of British Caledonian Airways.

Mr. Shore said: 'I saw the chairman of British Caledonian Airways on 4 October and again on 14 October. He outlined his company's plans for the future, which have since been put into effect. The position of British Caledonian will be considered in the course of the review of policy which I have in hand.'

Price increases

Mr. Silvester (Manchester, Withington) asked whether any limitations, other than the productivity deduction, are currently applied to the level of increases in labour costs which are allowable for price increases under the Price Code.

Mr. Maclennan said: 'Other than the productivity deduction, the limitations applied under the Price Code to the level of labour cost increases which is allowable are the same as those for other allowable costs; the cost increase must have been incurred after 30 April 1973 and it must not have been already reflected in prices.'

Cheese subsidy

Mr. Michael Latham (Melton) referred to the higher levels of cheese subsidy announced on 8 November and asked what will be the cost of the subsidy on each of the categories of cheese affected in 1974-75; and how this compares with the previous estimates.

Mr. Maclennan answered: 'Statistics are not available for each of the varieties, but the table below shows the estimated expenditure for the main groups based on forecasts of consumption in 1974/75':

Cost (£ million)

Type	Subsidy rate £105 per ton	Subsidy rate £188 per ton
Cheddar	22.1	30.7
Cheshire, Caerphilly, Derby, Double Gloucester, Dunlop, Lancashire, Leicester, Wensleydale, White Stilton	5.5	7.6
Danbo, Edam, Elbo, Esrom, Fynbo, Gouda, Havarti, Maribo, Molbo, St Paulin, Samsoe, Svenbo, Tybo	2.4	3.3
Processed cheese, cheese spreads and powdered cheese	0.5	0.6

North Sea oil

Mr. Gordon Wilson (Dundee East) asked the Secretary of State for Energy: 'What is the peak production level expected from oil production platforms presently under construction for placement in the Scottish sector of the North Sea continental shelf; and what is the corresponding estimate for platforms for which definite orders have been placed, although with no construction yet started, giving in each instance the operator, contractor, yard location, type of platform, delivery date and oilfield for which it is intended?'

Mr. John Smith, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Department of Energy, said: 'The information on platform and peak production rates from the oilfields in waters off the Coast of Scotland and in the UK sector of the Continental Shelf is given in the table below. Where a field will be served by more than one platform it will usually be the case that the platforms will have comparable peak production rates.'

Name and address with cable

British firms cabling an overseas organisation for the first time should ensure that they include their name and full postal address. There is no comprehensive directory of cable addresses, and commercial departments in British embassies are often unable to help local firms who ask them to trace British firms from their cable address.

Field	Operator	Platform contractor	Site	Platform type	Scheduled platform delivery date	Operator's estimated field peak production (m. tons pa.)*
Platforms ordered and under construction						
Piper	Occidental	McDermott	Ardersier			
		Union Industrielle et d'Enterprise	Le Havre	Steel	1975	10.6
Brent	Shell/Esso	A Redpath, Dorman, Long	Methil	Steel	1975	22
		B Hoyer Ellefson/Aker/ Selmer	Stavanger, Norway	Concrete	1975	
		C McAlpine	Ardyne Point	Concrete	1975	
Forties	BP	III Highland Fabricators	Nigg Bay	Steel	1975	20 (2 platforms already on location)
		IV Laing Offshore	Teesside	Steel	1975	
Beryl	Mobil	Hoyer Ellefson/Aker/ Selmer	Stavanger	Concrete	1975	5
Montrose	Amoco	Union Industrielle et d'Enterprise	Le Havre	Steel	1975	2.3
Dunlin	Shell/Esso	Andoc	Rotterdam	Concrete	1976	6
Thistle	Signal	Laing Offshore	Teesside	Steel	1976	Figures not released
Claymore	Occidental	Union Industrielle et d'Enterprise	Le Havre	Steel	1976	Figures not released
Argyll	Hamilton	Conversion by Wilson Walton	Teesside	Converted Drilling rig	Late 1974/ early 1975	Initial rate of 1.6
Platforms ordered: construction not yet started						
Cormorant	Shell/Esso	McAlpine	Ardyne Point	Concrete	1976	Figures not released
Heather	Unocal	McDermott	Ardersier	Steel	1977	Figures not released
Ninian	Burmah	Howard/Doris	Loch Kishorn	Concrete	1977	20
Brent	Shell/Esso	D Hoyer Ellefson/Aker/ Selmer	Stavanger, Norway	Concrete	1976	See above

* Published in the Report to Parliament by the Secretary of State for Energy in May 1974.

Coal prices

Mr. John Osborn (Sheffield, Hallam) asked the Secretary of State for Energy, the cost per ton of each of the main grades of coal and smokeless fuel, including coke; and how this compares with a year previously.

Mr. Eadie, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Department of Energy, said: 'Cost data for the main categories of coal and smokeless fuels are not available, but NCB average pithead realisations are set out below:

£/ton

	November 1973	November 1974
Power station coal	6.50	11.30
Coking coal	9.60	17.50
General industrial coal	7.60	13.50
Domestic (bituminous)	10.10	12.70
Domestic (naturally smokeless)	16.20	19.20
Homefire (ex works f.o.r.)	20.50	23.55
Phurnacite (ex works f.o.r.)	19.68	23.33
Domestic coke (ex works f.o.r.)	16.50	19.35

Source: National Coal Board

Mining manpower

Mr. James Sillars (South Ayrshire) asked for a comparison of manpower in the mining industry today with the same period in the last three years; and the number of pits now operating compared to the last three years.

Mr. Eadie said: 'Figures of the number of NCB wage-earners on colliery books are published monthly by my Department in Table 6 of the statistical bulletin *Energy Trends*. The latest published figures together with corresponding figures for previous years are:

(Thousands)

	Total	Under-ground
End-September 1974	246	193
End-September 1973	252	199
End-September 1972	268	210
End-September 1971	283	220

The number of NCB mines in operation at end-September 1974 was 251. Corresponding figures for previous years were:

End-September 1973	266
End-September 1972	284
End-September 1971	290

Tuesday, 19 November

Shipbuilding and related industries

Mr. Benn was asked by Mr. John Evans (Newton) what discussions he has had with the trade unions and the employers' organisations about the forthcoming nationalisation of the shipbuilding, ship-repairing and marine engineering industries.

He replied, 'I have held a meeting with the employers' associations, on the basis of the discussion paper I issued on 31 July and they are continuing detailed discussions with officials in my Department. I have held a preliminary meeting with the trade unions, and hope to have a further meeting with them very shortly.'

Mr. Evans also asked what form of worker participation in management would be established in the nationalised shipbuilding, ship repairing and marine engineering industries.

'I attach great importance to the democratic participation of employees in decision-making at all levels,' replied Mr. Benn. 'I need to complete my consultations with those concerned before deciding on the forms that would be most appropriate in these industries.'

Shipbuilding orders

Questions were asked by Mr. Evans on the current gross tonnage on order in the world's shipyards, excluding the UK for British ship owners; the current gross total and value of tonnage on order in EEC shipyards for export to the UK; the current gross total and value of tonnage on order in UK shipyards for export to EEC countries; the current gross total of tonnage on order in UK shipyards for export; and how this compares with the export order books of the other major shipbuilding nations; and the current gross total of tonnage on order in UK shipyards; and how this compares with the order books of the other major shipbuilding nations.

Mr. Clinton Davis gave the following information:

ORDERS FOR MERCHANT REGISTERED SHIPS OF 100 TONS AND OVER AT JUNE 1974

	For UK registration ordered abroad	
	Gross tons million	Value £m
In world shipyards	5.78	1,167
In EEC shipyards	2.27	514
	For non-UK registration ordered in UK shipyards	
	Gross tons million	Value £m
By all countries	1.29	325
By EEC countries	0.07	24

BY MAJOR SHIPBUILDING COUNTRY

	Total order book	Export order book
	Gross tons million	Gross tons million
Japan	59.3	
Sweden	10.4	
West Germany	7.9	
Spain	7.1	
UK	6.8	1.29
France	6.1	
Norway	4.8	
USA	4.8	

Information on export order books of other major shipbuilding countries is not readily available.

Food subsidies

Mr. Gow (Eastbourne) asked for an estimate of the total cost of all food subsidies in the current financial year; how must of that total will go to families with an income of less than £40 a week; and how much to those with an income of more than £50 a week.

Mr. Maclennan replied: 'The estimated cost of food subsidies in the current financial year is £500 million. On the basis of patterns of consumption recorded in the 1973 Family Expenditure Survey (the latest available), it it is estimated that about 33 per cent of this expenditure will be received by households with an income of less than £40 per week, which contains about 32 per cent of the population. About 52 per cent of the expenditure will be received by household with an income above £50 per week, containing about 52 per cent of the population.

Food prices – home and overseas

Mr. Ralph Howell (North Norfolk) wanted to know the retail prices, expressed in terms of sterling, of the following items, in each of the EEC countries and Australia, Canada and the United States of America, for the latest available date: rump steak, white bread, tomatoes, oranges, milk, haddock, potatoes, apples, butter, eggs and sugar.

Mr. Maclennan replied that because of differences in quality, grading, month of quotation and the form in which the products are sold, the prices listed are not strictly comparable as between countries. The information is as follows:

RETAIL PRICES OF CERTAIN FOODSTUFFS IN EEC COUNTRIES, AUSTRALIA, CANADA AND THE USA

Commodity and country	Description	Date 1974	Retail price
Rump steak (or nearest equivalent)			pence per lb.
West Germany	Rumpsteak	August	187.59
France	Dressed entrecote	July	103.15
Italy			not available
Netherlands	Fillet steak	August	143.82
Belgium	Entrecote steak	August	141.78
Denmark			not available
Irish Republic	Sirloin steak	May	74.90
United Kingdom	Rumpsteak, home produced	September	94.20
United Kingdom	Rumpsteak, imported	September	83.90
Australia	Rumpsteak (average six state capitals and Canberra)	June	90.49
Canada			not available
USA			not available
White bread			pence per lb.
West Germany	White bread	August	17.87
France	Average of Parisienne and Baguette	July	11.85
Italy	No description	May	9.72
Netherlands	White delivered	August	10.80
Belgium	Household	August	9.44
Denmark	Rye/wheat flour mixture	July	14.02
Irish Republic	White sliced	May	8.16
United Kingdom	White 1½ lb. wrapped sliced	September	7.94
Australia	Plain, ordinary white (average six state capitals and Canberra)	June	8.97
Canada			not available
USA	White all ingredients	June	14.39
Tomatoes			pence per lb.
West Germany	Class 1	August	13.29
France	No description	July	15.01
Italy			not available
Netherlands	No description	August	9.70
Belgium	Home produced	September	23.36
Denmark	1st quality	July	34.06
Irish Republic	No description	May	31.10
United Kingdom	No description	September	17.30
Australia			not available
Canada			not available
USA	No description	June	24.34
Oranges			pence per lb.
West Germany	No description	August	13.74
France	No description	July	12.74
Italy			not available
Netherlands	No description	August	15.01
Belgium	No description	September	12.42
Denmark	No description	April	11.22
Irish Republic			not available
United Kingdom	No description	September	12.30
Australia			not available
Canada			not available
USA			not available
Milk			pence per pint
West Germany	Fresh, whole milk	August	9.16
France	Pasteurised	July	6.94
Italy	No description	May	7.11
Netherlands	Pasteurised in bottles	August	8.01
Belgium	Sterilised delivered	August	7.58
Denmark	Whole milk	July	7.94
Irish Republic	Whole milk	May	6.00
United Kingdom	Ordinary	September	4.50
Australia	Fresh (average five state capitals and Canberra)	June	8.22
Canada			not available
USA	Fresh, sold in stores	June	8.38
Haddock			pence per lb.
West Germany			not available
France			not available
Italy			not available
Netherlands	No description	August	26.53
Belgium			not available
Denmark			not available
Irish Republic			not available
United Kingdom	Fillets	September	52.70
Australia			not available
Canada			not available
USA			not available
Potatoes			pence per lb.
West Germany	No description	August	3.49
France	New potatoes	July	3.66
Italy	No description	May	6.35
Netherlands	Bintje	August	3.31
Belgium	Old potatoes	September	2.73
Denmark	Danish, new potatoes	July	6.31
Irish Republic	No description	May	2.63
United Kingdom	Old, white, loose	September	3.10
Australia	Average six state capitals and Canberra	June	9.78
Canada			not available
USA	No description	June	9.35
Apples			pence per lb.
West Germany	Home produced, Class I	August	13.07
France	Golden	July	12.51
Italy			not available
Netherlands	Golden delicious	June	7.04
Belgium	Golden, home produced	September	9.44
Denmark	Dessert	April	14.39
Irish Republic			not available
United Kingdom	Dessert	September	12.70
Australia			not available
Canada			not available
USA	No description	June	14.64
Butter			pence per lb.
West Germany	Home produced butter	August	57.31
France	Dairy butter	July	53.84
Italy	No description	May	57.75
Netherlands	Dairy butter	August	54.51
Belgium	Dairy butter	August	57.12
Denmark	Salted butter	July	47.41
Irish Republic	Creamery butter	May	29.80
United Kingdom	Home produced	September	24.20
United Kingdom	New Zealand butter	September	22.90
Australia	Average of six state capitals and Canberra	June	35.98
Canada			not available
USA	No description	June	39.15
Eggs			pence per dozen
West Germany	Class A, grade 3	August	44.94
France	Fresh, packed	July	43.11
Italy	No description	May	48.41
Netherlands	Class 3	August	34.92
Belgium	No description	August	45.97
Denmark	Sort 'B' 60-65 grams	July	51.74
Irish Republic	Standard	May	45.10
United Kingdom	Standard	September	33.60
Australia	55 grams (average six state capitals and Canberra)	June	51.67
Canada	Retail price at Toronto	September	39.17
USA	Grade A large	June	28.65
Sugar			pence per lb.
West Germany	Refined	August	10.19
France	Lump sugar	July	7.97
Italy	No description	May	7.96
Netherlands	Granulated	August	9.53
Belgium	No description	August	11.45
Denmark	Ground sugar	July	9.54
Irish Republic	2 lb. bags	May	5.45
United Kingdom	2 lb. bags, granulated	September	6.45
Australia	Average six state capitals and Canberra	June	13.14
Canada			not available
USA	5 lb. bags	June	10.62

Exchange rates:				
West Germany	August	6.1416	DM	= £1
France	July	11.3894	Ffr	= £1
Italy	May	1,525.76	Lire	= £1
Netherlands	June	6.3269	G	= £1
Netherlands	August	6.2654	G	= £1
Belgium	August	90.79	Bfr	= £1
Belgium	September	91.27	Bfr	= £1
Denmark	April	14.4708	Kr	= £1
Denmark	July	14.1698	Kr	= £1
Australia	June	1.6223	Aus $	= £1
Canada	September	2.2850	Can $	= £1
USA	June	2.3909	US $	= £1

Sources: National sources.
Department of Employment.

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Civil aircraft maintenance

Mr. Frank Hooley (Sheffield, Heeley) asked if steps would be taken to ensure that the certification of maintenance on civil aircraft can be carried out only by the holder of an aircraft maintenance engineer's licence, and that in the interests of public safety responsibility for nominating staff to certify maintenance will not be delegated from the CAA to airline operators.

Mr. Clinton Davis replied: 'We are informed by the Civil Aviation Authority which is responsible for safety matters that it is about to consult all interested parties about a number of possible changes in the requirements relating to the issue of certificates of maintenance and the licensing of maintenance engineers. My Rt. Hon. Friend will consider this matter in the light of any recommendations which he may receive from the Authority for changes in the relevant regulations.'

Import of Turkish yarn

Mr. Cyril Smith (Rochdale) asked the Secretary of State for Trade to take steps to limit the import of Turkish yarns to the UK.

Mr. Deakins replied: 'The British Textile Confederation has recently submitted a memorandum to the Department of Industry requesting, inter alia, restraints on imports of cotton yarn from the Mediterranean Associates of the EEC including Turkey. This is being studied as a matter of urgency.'

Children's shoes and clothes

A Question about the average increase in the cost of children's shoes and clothes since 1 January 1974 was asked by Mr. James Kilfedder (North Down), who also wanted to know whether any Government funds are currently being used to help keep down the cost of these items to the public.

Mr. Meacher answered that the average percentage increase in the retail price of children's clothing in the period mid-January to mid-September 1974 was 18 per cent. For children's footwear for the same period it was 11 per cent to 12 per cent. Mr. Meacher continued: 'There are no Government funds directly allocated to reducing the cost of children's clothing and footwear but articles which fall into this category are zero rated for VAT purposes and additionally any price increases would be subject to the provisions of the Prices Code.'

BOTB seminars

Mr. Dafydd Wigley (Caernarvon) asked if the Secretary of State for Trade would ensure that the British Overseas Trade Board includes a Welsh venue in its forthcoming series of one-day seminars in the United Kingdom.

Mr. Deakins answered: 'The British Overseas Trade Board considered a seminar in Wales, but both the Cardiff Chamber of Commerce and the Department's regional office advise that there would be insufficient support to justify holding a separate seminar in Wales about export opportunities in Western Canada.'

Natural gas in the Irish Sea

Mr. Walter Clegg (North Fylde) asked for a statement about the recent finding of natural gas in the Irish Sea off the Fylde Coast; and what plans there may be for bringing the gas ashore.

Mr. John Smith replied: 'The British Gas Corporation announced on 23 September that the well drilled by the Corporation as an operator in its own right on block 110/2 in the Irish Sea had found gas and that further drilling would be undertaken. I understand that the second well on block 110/7 did not encounter gas and that further drilling and analysis of the area will be required before the extent of the gas accumulation can be determined.

'The question of plans for bringing gas ashore does not arise for the time being.'

Wednesday, 20 November

Glucose syrup and solid dextrose

Figures showing the total exports and imports of glucose syrup and solid dextrose, expressed in metric tons for each of the past five years, were requested by Mr. Michael Shersby (Hillingdon, Uxbridge).

Mr. Shore gave the following information:

tonnes

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
EXPORTS					
Glucose syrup	7,149	3,597	4,499	4,207	4,644
Solid dextrose	1,568	1,598	2,284	4,685	4,801
IMPORTS					
Glucose syrup	14,977	13,038	6,539	5,507	4,829
Solid dextrose	8,413	10,922	10,539	6,806	7,716

Weights and Measures (Testing and Adjustment Fees) Regulations

Mr. Robert Taylor (Croydon North West) asked the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, to introduce legislation to amend the Weights and Measures (Testing and Adjustment Fees) Regulations 1970 in order to allow local authorities the power to charge economic fees for verification of equipment and thereby produce increased revenue to themselves.

'This matter is under review by my Department and local authorities will be consulted shortly on the structure and level of new fees,' said Mrs. Williams.

Advance factory at Callington

Questions were asked by Mr. Robert Hicks (Bodmin) on the construction of the advance factory at Callington, the intended completion date and the size of this factory.

Mr. Heffer replied: 'Construction is expected to start in the late spring of 1975 by which time the land needed should have passed into the Department's possession. The factory, which is 929 sq. m. (10,000 sq. ft.), should then be completed by the end of 1975.'

Thursday, 21 November

Food prices

Mr. Peter Blaker (Blackpool South) asked whether food prices would be higher or lower than they now are if the UK were outside the EEC: and by how much.

Mr. Maclennan replied that food prices in the UK are now estimated to be very slightly lower than they would have been if the UK had remained outside the EEC. 'It would be misleading to quote a precise figure,' he said. 'The further we move from the date of entry, the harder it is to calculate what food prices would have been.'

Fixed rate export scheme

Mr. John Garrett (Norwich South) asked the Secretary of State for Trade for a statement on the outcome of the review of the fixed rate export scheme.

Mr. Shore answered: 'I am glad to say that the Review is now complete. The Clearing Banks have agreed to accept certain modifications to the scheme which will restrict their rate of return under it. The revised arrangements will come into effect forthwith. Finance under the scheme will continue to be made available by the banks at interest rates fixed by the Government in the light of the rates available from our major overseast competitors. Provision will be made in the Winter Supplementaries for payment of a contingent liability to the banks which, as the Third Report of the PAC indicated, has arisen because of a gap in the Export Credits Guarantee Department's powers. I shall be introducing legislation at an early date during this Session to empower ECGD to meet any liabilities to the banks which arise under the revised arrangements.'

Company law

Mr. Donald Stewart (Western Isles) asked if the Secretary of State for Trade would introduce amending legislation to permit banks to extend from four months to six months the period for consideration as preferential creditors under the Companies Act 1948 Section 319(4).

'No Sir.' replied Mr. Davis. 'The Consultative Document on the Employment Protection Bill recently issued by my Rt. Hon Friend the Secretary of State for Employment contains proposals for safeguarding the position of employees and ensuring full and reasonably prompt payment of their claims. Legislation will be proposed in due course.'

Anglo-German film treaty

Mrs. Gwyneth Dunwoody (Crewe) asked Mr. Shore when he expected to sign the Anglo-Greman film treaty.

'I am in touch with my Rt. Hon. Friend, the Foreign Secretary, who I hope will be able to arrange for signature of the Agreement by mid-December.' said Mr. Shore. 'I should like to take the opportunity of paying tribute to my Hon. Friend and to those representing the industry for the part which they played in these negotiations.'

Indian films

Mrs. Dunwoody also referred to Indian export statistics showing that Great Britain is the largest importer of Indian films while having a nil export figure herself, and asked Mr. Shore if he would consider instituting official discussions with a view to formulating a reciprocal trade agreement.

Mr. Deakins replied: 'As my Hon. Friend knows, discussions on reciprocal trade in films have taken place between the Film Production Association of Great Britain and the Indian authorities, and further talks may be held early next year. I believe that this is the right way to proceed; and the full support of my Department and of the British High Commission in New Delhi will continue to be available to the Association.'

British Airways Board

Mr. John Golding (Newcastle-under-Lyme) inquired about payments by the British Airways Board

for 1973-74 in consideration of the public dividend capital it has received.

Mr. Clinton Davis replied: 'The Board has made a payment of £6,133,500 for 1973/74 in pursuance of Section 43(2) of the Civil Aviation Act 1971. This payment represents a dividend of 4½ per cent on the public dividend capital totalling £136.3 million which was outstanding at 31 March 1974.'

Oil prices

Referring to recent OPEC proposals agreed in Vienna in September 1974. Mr. T. H. H. Skeet (Bedford) asked what was the host Government take per barrel of the market price of Saudi Arabian light; and how this figure is expected to alter under the Saudi Arabian proposals scheduled for consideration by OPEC in December.

Mr. Varley replied: 'As a result of the OPEC decisions in September the average Host Government take on Marker Crude (equivalent to Saudi Arabian Light) was increased to $9.69 per barrel. The Press Release after the Conference noted however, that this increase would not be implemented by Saudi Arabia. The average price of Saudi Arabian Light was increased to about $10.25 as a result of a meeting of certain producers in Abu Dhabi on 9 and 10 November. This was the change which Saudi Arabia had been expected to propose to OPEC in December.'

Fuel prices

Mr. Skeet also asked what price increases would now be required to produce in 1975-76 a surplus equivalent to 2 per cent of the turnover or 10 per cent of the net assets of the electricity, gas and coal industries.

Mr. Varley said: 'Two per cent of turnover at present prices or 10 per cent of the estimated net assets (less interest charges) at 31 March next would equate roughly to £60 million and £120 million respectively in the case of the Electricity Boards in England and Wales and £25 million and £45 million in the case of the British Gas Corporation. In the case of coal (to which this provision in the draft Price Code has no direct application) the figures would be £32 million and £7 million. The extent of price increases above present levels which would be required to produce such results would of course depend on the timing of the increases and the movement of costs.'

Coal supplies

Mr. Keith Speed (Ashford) asked the Secretary of State for Energy what advice he has received from the chairman of the CEGB about the adequacy of coal supplies for electricity generation this winter.

Mr. Varley replied: 'The Chairman of the CEGB has assured me that providing the existing rate of coal deliveries is maintained, the current levels of coal stocks should be sufficient to meet normal contingencies this winter without risk to electricity supplies.'

Shipbuilding and related industries

Mr. John Evans (Newton) asked for list of the value of exports in each of the last seven years of the UK shipbuilding, ship-repairing and marine engineering industries.

Mr. Clinton Davis gave the following information:

£ million

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Ships and boats(1)	74	84	67	61	65	114	124
Marine engines(1)	17	19	20	21	21	21	20
Ship-repairing(2)	—	—	—	—	12	17	23

(1) Excludes exports by the two industries of goods other than ships and marine engines.
(2) These figures include an element of improvement and capital investment. Statistics prior to 1971 were not recorded.

Mr. Evans also asked for information on the value of EEC built ships imported into the UK in each of the last five years.

He was given the following figures:

£ million

1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
106.1	55.0	108.9	167.9	196.2

(Note: Includes ships not recorded as imported in the overseas trade statistics because they are delivered abroad to United Kingdom owners for use overseas. Excludes second-hand ships).

Mr. Evans then inquired the value of British built ships exported to each of the EEC countries in each of the last five years.

Mr. Clinton Davis gave the following information:

£ million

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
West Germany	3.2	4.7	5.7	6.9	2.0
Netherlands	4.7	7.6	4.0	6.0	8.0
Belgium/Luxembourg	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4
France	0.3	4.4	2.0	0.9	2.0
Italy	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.9
Denmark (including Faroes and Greenland)	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.6
Irish Republic	1.1	3.2	0.4	0.3	13.5

(Note: Excludes second-hand ships).

Home credit scheme for shipbuilding

Mr. William Small (Glasgow, Garscadden) asked for a statement about the home credit scheme for shipbuilding.

Mr. Benn said: 'The scheme has been reviewed with the clearing banks who have agreed to accept certain modifications which will restrict their rate of return under it. The revised arrangements will come into effect forthwith. Finance under the scheme will continue to be made available by the banks at an interest rate fixed by the Government in accordance with the OECD Understanding to which we and other major shipbuilding countries subscribe. Provision will be made in the Winter Supplementaries for payment of the contingent liability to the banks which, as the Third Report of the Public Accounts Committee indicated, has arisen because I had no statutory authority to make direct payments to the banks for this purpose. I shall be introducing legislation in this session to enable me to meet any liabilities to the banks which may arise under the revised arrangements.'

EEC research studies in Wales

Mr. Dafydd Elis Thomas (Merioneth) asked what consultations the Secretary of State for Industry, had had with the EEC Commission about proposed research studies of the industrial situation of south east Wales.

Mr. Benn replied: 'In informal discussions between my officials and representatives of the Commission about future studies of regional problems within the UK, references were made to the possibility of studies being, undertaken affecting the industrial situation of South-east Wales.'

Mr. Russell Johnston (Inverness) asked Mr. Benn about consultations between his Department and the European Commission concerning studies to alleviate unemployment in any part of the United Kingdom which might be funded by the European Community.

Mr. Benn replied: 'My Department is aware of the EEC funds available to help finance studies to alleviate unemployment and other regional issues. Several studies are already in hand, which were described in my reply to my Rt. Hon. Friend the member for Basildon on 20 November (*see page* 437). My officials maintain close contact with the European Commission on this subject, and consult them as and when we have appropriate projects to submit for joint sponsorship.'

Nuclear powered merchant ship

Mr. Neville Trotter (Tynemouth) asked the Secretary of State for Industry to encourage the construction of a nuclear-powered merchant ship having regard to the increased cost of oil fuel.

Mr. Meacher answered: 'The increased cost of oil fuel obviously justifies re-examination of the possibilities of the nuclear-powered merchant ship and I have arranged for the report on the subject issued by my Department in 1971 to be revised and updated. The new report should be available to interested parties shortly. I shall await their reactions before deciding whether to make a statement.'

Friday, 22 November

Exports to OPEC

Mr. Craigen (Glasgow, Maryhill) asked what percentage of UK exports has been sold to the OPEC bloc during each of the past five years.

Mr. Deakins said that, using the current membership of OPEC throughout, the percentages were as follows:

1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
5.5	5.0	5.5	5.8	5.7

For the first 10 months of 1974 the figure was 6.2 per cent.

Radio facilities for Coastguard

Mr. Tom Normanton (Cheadle) asked if the Secretary of State for Trade, is satisfied with the progress achieved with the introduction of VHF radio facilities in the Coastguard service; what further proposals there are for extending the service; and whether he will consider proposing making it obligatory for all yachts and powerboats above a certain size to carry VHF R/T equipment when at sea.

'Very good progress has been made with the introduction of VHF radio facilities in HM Coastguard,' answered Mr. Clinton Davis. 'Already there is full VHF radio

communication between the Coastguard, RNLI lifeboats and SAR helicopters. The Coastguard maintains a continuous watch on the international VHF calling and safety frequency of Channel 16 to give almost complete coverage round the coasts of this country, and proposals are in hand to fill the few gaps remaining.

'I do not consider it necessary at present to require yachts or power boats to fit VHF radio equipment, but I would encourage the carriage of small radios on 2182kHz for distress purposes.'

Department of Industry

Mr. Sedgemore (Luton West) asked the Secretary of State for Industry to amplify his Budget statement by stating what upper limit he intends to put on the funds made available to the Department of Industry to use during the current financial year under the Industry Act 1972.

'My Department's present estimates provision for expenditure under the Industry Act in 1974/45 is £417.5 million,' said Mr. MacKenzie. 'If additional funds are required Parliamentary authority will be sought in the usual way.'

Import of toilet preparations

Mrs. Joyce Butler (Wood Green) spoke of a recent case of lead poisoning of a child believed to be due to imported eye make-up, and asked if the regulations governing the import of toilet preparations are considered adequate to protect the public.

Mr. Williams answered: 'The only recent case I can trace concerned the re-admission to hospital in October this year, for a routine check, of a child previously treated for lead poisoning in August 1973. If my Hon. Friend has any other case in mind I should be glad to have details.

'I am aware of past incidents of children suffering lead poisoning believed to be caused by ingesting some imported eye preparations. Eye cosmetics of this sort have been used in Asia for a considerable period of time. When used as intended, there is no evidence that they present any health risk; but they are hazardous if ingested. I have no evidence that such products are commercially imported, but they may be brought into this country as personal effects by individuals returning from the Indian sub-continent. The Home Office has previously given publicity to the dangers, and I am considering what further advice I might issue.'

Social contract

Mr. Sydney Irving (Dartford) asked the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, when she anticipates that the talks with industry on the possibility of a penalty to be imposed on companies which break the terms of the social contract by making huge salary and wage settlements will commence and which organisations are to be involved.

Mrs. Williams replied: 'I assume that the reference is to Paragraph 13 of the White Paper on the review of the Price Code (Cmnd. 5779). Talks on all aspects of the White Paper are in progress. I have invited views from representative organisations, individual firms, trade unions and others concerned.'

Beer and milk prices

Mr. Ralph Howell (North Norfolk) asked for details of the price indices for beer and for milk in each of the last 10 years.

Mr. Maclennan gave the following figures:

January 1962 = 100

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974 Jan.-Oct.
Beer	120	124	129	130	139	151	162	171	177	195
Milk	113	116	120	127	133	141	167	175	180	157

Source: General Index of Retail Prices.

Government Sales

Ministry of Defence

3, 4 and 5 December 1974 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: Ordnance Storage and Disposal Depot RAOC, Ruddington, near Nottingham, Notts.

Auctioneers: Walker, Walton & Hanson (Dept. L), Byard Lane, Bridlesmith Gate, Nottingham NG1 2GL (Tel. 0602 54272)

1,400 lots, including mobile cranes by Jones, and Neal, loading shovels and dozers by Bray, Gainsborough, Michigan and Vickers, agricultural tractors, factory trucks, fork lift trucks, excavators, Coles Milo 19-ton mobile crane, DUKWS, mobile generators, International recovery trucks with crane, 19RB plant spares, Bedford trucks with Simon hoist, 490 saloons, limousines, estate cars, mini buses and light vans including 275 Morris Mini and Minor 1000 saloons and Travellers, 10 Rover 3.5 litre saloons, Princess limousine, 380 Land Rovers, 270 commercial vehicles, including heavy duty trucks and tractors by AEC, Leyland and Scammell. Scammell 30-ton 6 × 6 diesel tractor, 180 trailers (10 cwt to 50 tons), refuellers (800 to 2,500 gallons) and fire tenders, motor cycles. The majority of vehicles are offered as single lots.

12 December 1974 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: Golden Lion Hotel, King Street, Sterling

Auctioneers: Dixon & Wallace (Dept. L), Bank Buildings, Graham Square, Glasgow G31 1AW (Tel. 041-554 2447)

Footwear, greatcoats, canvas sheeting, corduroy, denim BD and BS trousers, jackets, blouses, canvas and webbing haversacks, packs and pouches, carpets, rugs, scrap textiles and cordage, blankets, miscellaneous clothing and furniture, kitchen utensils, crockery and glassware, electric motors, rectifiers, welders and generators, industrial electrical, electronic plant, equipment, assemblies and components, ferrous and non-ferrous scrap and materials, batteries, MT spares, tyres, plant and equipment, stop and wrist watches, Reliance, Bosch and Lomb, etc., binoculars (in cases), telescopes, bulk head and wall clocks, hand tools, Hilger and Watts No. 2 Mod ST20B microscope theodolite, charging sets, electric cable, armoured cable, oiling hoses, paints and oils, metal and wood containers, sewing machines, telephone and wireless equipment and components, Thornycroft 10-ton truck 6 × 4, Leyland Hippo 10-ton trucks 6 × 4, Scammell recovery tractors (10 ton 6 × 6, AEC 10-ton 6 × 4 2,500 gallon refueller, AEC 10-ton truck 6 × 4, Coventry Climax fork lift truck (6,000 lbs), Eagle trailer (5-ton), Bedford RLWS workshop van 4 × 4 (winch), Bedford TK-KFLC 5-ton truck, caravan trailer (articulated), Morris minibuses (9/12 seats), Land Rover SWB utility, Bedford JS 5C3 6-ton tipper, Bedford 30-cwt truck Land Rover SWB station wagon Mk 11, Machine tools including Parkinson gear planning machine, David Brown gear hobbing machine, Herbert No. 7 turret lathe, DE pedestal grinders, Harvey Frost Octopus hydraulic tyre changer, Adcock and Shipley milling machine, Carter and Wright key seating milling machine, Churchill universal grinding machine, Waller air compressor 3,000 psi., Harrison 5½ in. lathe, Herbert 6 in. lather, Herbert capstan lathes, Centic plain horizontal pedestal milling machine, Pollard Corona radial drill, Ward No. 7 capstan lathe, Windgrove and Rodger battery rail cars, Petbow ground power unit.

Catalogues for the above sales, which give details of the lots, conditions of sale, viewing times, etc., are available from the auctioneer from two weeks before and up to the day of the sale, price 10p (postal orders only).

Department of the Environment

3 December 1974

Location: Department of the Environment, Supplies Division stores, India Pavilion, Exhibition Grounds, Wembley, Middlesex (Tel. 01-903 2508 or 01-902 4482)

Auctioneers: Messrs. Fuller, Horsey, Sons and Cassell, 52 Bow Lane, London EC4M 9ET (Tel. 01-248 7954)

Office and miscellaneous furniture, engineering, electrical, canteen, domestic and other equipment, etc.
Catalogue: direct from auctioneer, price 10p each.

BOTB News

Peter Shore on Britain's trading opportunities

Britain must take her trading opportunities whenever and wherever they occur, said Peter Shore, Secretary of State for Trade, in a speech to the Anglo-Brazilian Society in London last Thursday.

Mr. Shore was speaking after an address at a dinner by Brazilian Ambassador Sergio Correa da Costa who is president of the Society. Among other guests at the top table with the Secretary of State were the Ambassadors of Chile, Argentina and Portugal, as well as Society chairman Ian H. G. Gilbert, Brazilian vice-chairman Ronaldo Costa and British vice-chairman A. L. Yarnell, plus the Hon. D. Montgomery, chairman of the Latin American Area Advisory Group, and Stevenson Mackenzie, director-general, Canning House.

Said Mr. Shore: 'We are all aware that in the last 12 months there has been an unprecedented shift in the distribution of the world's purchasing power with a transformation in the relative value of different markets. But we also understand, quite apart from this dramatic shift in favour of oil producing nations, that there have been, and should again be, increases in the purchasing power of the developing countries. As a nation Britain has always had sensitive antennae for the changing pattern of world demand. And we have, from long experience, the global trading outlook necessary for using it to the maximum advantage.'

The Secretary of State for Trade went on: 'A strong Britain restored to its historical role in world trade is highly desirable to all our trading partners. This is my main aim in office. However difficult and dark the situation may seem at present, I have no doubt that British industry will find the drive and the resource to achieve a new strength. The very events – the oil crisis – that have plunged us with others into such difficulties at the present time will, paradoxically, enormously strengthen us in the medium term.

'There is no country in Europe better placed than the United Kingdom to deal with the new era of energy shortage into which we have entered. By 1980 we shall be self-sufficient in oil here in Britain and, in addition, will have available vast additional resources of coal, natural gas and nuclear power. On oil alone our import saving should be no less than £3,000 million a year by the end of this decade. So, if I say to you that in a relatively short period of time there will be a transformation in the economic prospects of this country, I am speaking not in the language of hyperbole but recording only the plain facts about our changing situation.'

Mr. Shore continued: 'Of great significance for the future are the GATT Multilateral Trade Negotiations. This new round can help to maintain the momentum towards greater freedom and expansion of international trade which has been one of the most beneficial features of the whole post-war period. In today's sombre situation the MTNs have acquired a new importance.

'Both the British and Brazilian Governments have been very active in the preparatory work for these negotiations. We share the common objective of promoting trade expansion. I very much hope that very soon now we shall see the passage of the United States Trade Reform Bill, and that real negotiations can then get under way early in the New Year.'

On Anglo-Brazilian trade, the Secretary of State declared: 'I am sure that a major aim of British firms must be to more than keep pace with Brazil's import requirements. We shall not rest content with the 4 per cent or so of the Brazilian market that we hold now. And, similarly, there is considerable scope for increasing our already substantial earnings from invisibles.

'In the growing number of cases where trade expansion needs to be facilitated by direct investment I hope that British companies will examine the situation urgently but carefully; and, of course, adopt the financing methods which give the best return to our own balance of payments.

'The fact is that Brazil is prominent among the many markets where we must increase our efforts if we are to pay our way in the world. As Secretary of State for Trade my purpose is to make sure that British industry has the advice and support it needs to do the job.

'Because trade with Brazil is so important to us, we have supported it very fully through the Export Credits Guarantee Department. In terms of business covered, Brazil is ECGD's second largest market. Consumer goods business covered has been making particularly rapid progress. In the first six months of 1974-75 it is some 50 per cent up in value on the same period last year.

'But through ECGD we have also taken an important share in Brazil's capital development. Our part in the Niteroi Bridge project is one conspicuous example. And we have a stake in oil, shipbuilding, petrochemicals and steel. We hope to take a substantial part in the even bigger developments that are taking place in these industries – and in the hydro-electric industry, as well.

'British industry has much to offer Brazilan development on a broader front. ECGD, with British and Brazilian banks, has evolved Lines of Credit under which small contracts can be financed from credit which has already been arranged and the exporter paid on cash terms. Around £20 million is currently available under Lines of Credit to Brazil and I expect more to be set up shortly.'

After thanking the Brazilian Ambassador, president of the Society, Mr. Shore opened his speech by saying: 'I am indeed glad that among all the excitements of the past nine months I was able to visit Brazil in August. The week I spent in your country was exceptionally interesting and rewarding. I hope that my visit did something to strengthen ties between our two peoples: ties not only of commerce but friendship as well.

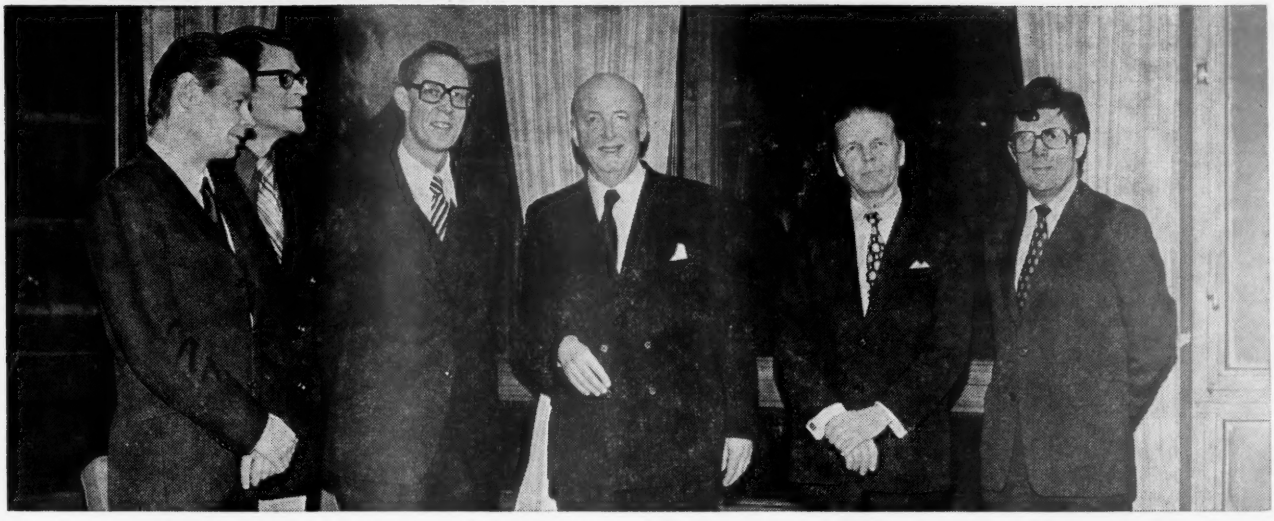
'I particularly welcome the Brazilian Government's suggestion for setting up a joint economic commission to improve the flow of economic information between our two countries and to increase our mutual co-operation. I hope that it will begin business shortly.

Review of the Queen's Award to Industry scheme

The Prime Minister announced in the House of Commons on 14 November that, with the agreement of the Queen, he is appointing a Committee to review the Queen's Award to Industry Scheme so that any changes which have been shown to be desirable since the last Review took place in 1970, and any new ideas for it, can be recommended to the Queen. The Duke of Edinburgh has consented to be Chairman of the Review Committee. Membership of the Committee, which will be drawn from commerce, industry, the trades unions and Government Departments, will be announced shortly.

The Review Committee will consider all aspects of the Scheme including questions of scope and eligibility. It is expected to complete its work during the Spring of 1975 so that any changes can be implemented in the arrangements for the 1976 Award.

Trade organisations, firms and others wishing to put forward suggestions for consideration by the Committee are invited to submit these in writing, addressed to the Review Secretary, the Office of the Queen's Award to Industry, Room LG 10, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (tel. 01-215 5708), as soon as possible and in any case not later than 31 December 1974.



The picture shows members of the Finnish high-level inward mission and Lord Thorneycroft, chairman of the British Overseas Trade Board. They met in London while the members of the mission, as guests of the British Overseas Trade Board, were investigating how the imbalance of trade between Britain and Finland could be repaired. During their visit to the UK, the members of this 25-man mission visited manufacturers in the Midlands and South-East and met industrialists and bankers in the City. Left to right: H. Malmberg, Finnish Foreign Trade Association; J. Groop, Finnish Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Tankmar Horn, leader of the mission and chairman of Wartsila Oy; Lord Thorneycroft; M. Harju, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; E. Mäentakanen, Finnish Embassy Counsellor in London. See also page 470.

Visits by British Overseas Commercial Officers

The following Overseas Commercial Officers are expected to be in this country shortly, when they will be available for discussions.

Austria
W. Schwarz, Commercial Officer (Locally-engaged) in Vienna since 1960.
Available: March 1975.

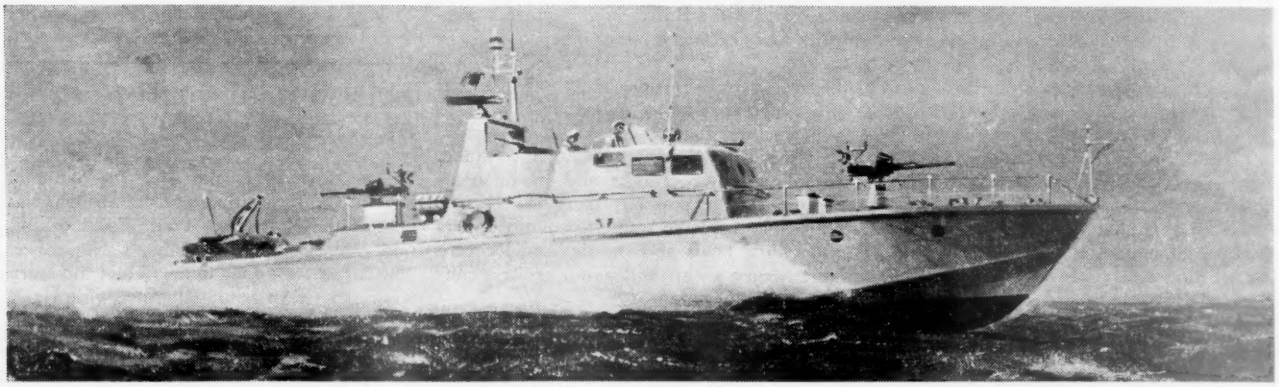
Czechoslovakia
P. J. George, First Secretary (Commercial) in Prague since August 1973.
Available: April 1975.

British firms and organisations, other than those in Northern Ireland and in the areas covered by the Department of Trade offices for the Eastern Region and the London and South Eastern Region, who wish to meet these officers to discuss specific export problems are asked to write for appointment to the appropriate Department of Trade Regional Director (Exports) stating the nature of the problem and commodities involved. Those firms and organisations in the London-based Regions mentioned above (together with those in other regions who would prefer, or who would be prepared if necessary to meet the officers for an interview in London) should write to Tours Section, Department of Trade, Room G60, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU. Firms and organisations who wish to meet these officers in Northern Ireland should contact the Export Branch of the Department of Commerce, Belfast.

Because Commercial Officers often have only limited time at their disposal it may not always be possible to fit everyone in. Where it is possible, firms are reminded that the Export Services and Promotion Division of the Department of Trade, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU, who are in close touch with all Overseas Commercial Officers can very often supply advice, or the information that applicants hoped to obtain at the interview. Outside London the Regional Offices of the Department of Trade or, in Northern Ireland, the Department of Commerce, Belfast, can also help.

Letters to the Editor

Letters to the Editor should be addressed to the Editor, *Trade and Industry*, Room 437, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET, and *not* to HMSO.



Impression of a fast patrol boat ordered by the Kuwait Government from Vosper Thornycroft Pte. Ltd., Singapore. The design is one of a series of sophisticated patrol craft developed over the last two years by the Singapore company, with technical support from the Vosper Thornycroft UK headquarters. The Kuwait Government has also ordered from the Singapore yard another 27-metre supply landing craft, similar to two built in 1971. The order for the patrol boat and the landing craft is valued at £350,000. Both craft will be powered by twin Rolls-Royce C8M-410 diesel engines.

Exhibitions and Fairs

Big demand for boats in Federal Republic

From Commercial Section, British Consulate-General, Hamburg: British exhibitors at the 14th German International Boat Show, Hamburg, 19-27 October, were once again the largest foreign contingent. Thirty-eight firms took part in a British joint venture, organised by SBBNF and BOTB, and a further 40 British firms exhibited either independently or on agent's stands.

In all, over 600 firms from 22 countries took part in the show which, as in previous years, was preceded by the two trade days of EMTEC. The exhibition organisers reported that 133,000 people visited the show this year, slightly more than in 1973.

British exhibits ranged from luxury yachts and motor cruisers to every kind of boat fitting and accessory. In spite of the current economic problems in Europe, high interest rates and consequent caution on the part of buyers, British exhibitors were generally satisfied with the level of inquiries received and reported that orders worth about £300,000 were actually placed during the exhibition, with a further £500,000 worth in prospect.

The market for pleasure boats in the Federal Republic of Germany has in recent years increased at an annual rate of 15-20 per cent and there is no reason to suppose that this rate of growth will not continue. Although motor cruisers and motor boats continue to be popular, there has been a noticeable increased interest in motor sailers and sailing boats and the demand for very large luxury yachts and motor cruisers continues unabated.

In 1973, Britain was the 7th largest supplier of finished boats to the Federal Republic, providing just over 7 per cent of total German imports; this compares with the market shares of some of the other leading suppliers: Holland 33 per cent, Sweden 15 per cent and USA 8 per cent.

Most exhibitors reported better results than expected from this year's show and many British firms have indicated that they intend to be at the Dusseldorf Boat Show in January 1975 to improve their position in the market.

British joint venture at Know How in Oslo

Know How 1974, the 2nd International Forum for Innovation and Licensing, was held at the Norwegian Trade Fair's exhibition site, Oslo, 28 October-1 November. The fair was not open to the public and entry was restricted to genuine business visitors.

The British site comprised eight concerns exhibiting under a joint venture scheme sponsored by the British Overseas Trade Board. None of the participants had taken part in the previous fair. There was general satisfaction with the pavilion and the exhibition and it is understood that a number of useful inquiries were received.

Shahanshah launches Tehran's trade fair

From Mike Webb, Second Secretary (Commercial), British Embassy, Tehran: The Shahanshah inaugurated the Second Tehran International Trade Fair. By the time the fair closed, a total of over 620,000 people had paid to come in.

The British effort this year was a slightly bigger one than last year and more than 70 firms were represented on the 34 stands inside and outside our Pavilion: they covered a cross section of British industry from consumer items to engineering goods. Some emphasis was placed on medical equipment.

Among those taking the most space were Camber International (knitting machines) who reported very good business; Hawker Siddeley Group (diesel engines and machinery) who also exhibited last year; and GEC Medical Equipment (X-ray equipment). Others with large indoor stands were the British Steel Corporation and the British Consultants Bureau, who represented 20 UK consulting engineers.

Apart from GEC, the medical theme was presented by C. R. Bard International (medical instruments and clothing), Corning-Eel (biomedical and scientific instruments), Medelec (diagnostic and research recording systems), Silent Gliss (hospital curtaining systems) and Coulter Electronics (laboratory research equipment). Niagara Therapy, with its message equipment was, as was the case last year, a popular target for visitors.

A great deal of Iran's imports come from the UK by road and two firms very much involved in this aspect (including transporting many of the exhibits on show at the fair) and who were themselves exhibiting in our pavilion were Astran International (a repeat visit, incidentally) and Davies Turner and Co.

On the consumer goods side, the British Food Export Council stand represented seven processed food manufacturers and the stands of Crest Catering Equipment, Metal Tray Manufacturing Co., Staines Kitchen Equipment and Thorn Domestic Appliances all did business. The last named firm reported large orders for refrigerators and cookers. Apart from those already noted, other 'second-timers' included Pye TMC (telephone and telecommunications equipment), Columbus Dixon (industrial cleaning equipment) and the Linguaphone Institute. Outside the British Pavilion, the British Livestock Co's. display of Friesian cattle drew large, enthusiastic crowds, particularly at milking time! Firm orders for nearly £1.25 million worth of livestock were taken during the fair and the potential is double that figure. Others with large outside stands were Muir-Hill (tractors and loaders) and Stothert and Pitt (vibrating rollers).

Space, unfortunately, prohibits mention of more individual exhibitors but an informal canvass by the Embassy after the fair showed that most of them were pleased with the results. Much serious business was done and it is estimated that something not far short of £5 million in direct sales was achieved. The figure resulting from serious inquiries, with a good chance of leading to sales, could well be about twice as much gain.

Lord Shepherd, Lord Privy Seal and Leader of the House of Lords, visited the fair and attended the British National Day Reception hosted by Ambassador Anthony Parsons. Iranian guests who toured British stands included Minister of Commerce Fereydoun Mahdavi.

Thirty countries, including The German Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany, Denmark, the USA, Japan, the Soviet Union and France took part in the fair. Most European countries as well as the Americans reported successes similar to ours.

This year's fair, 17-19 September, was a bigger and better show than in 1973. There is little doubt that next year's fair will surpass either of its two predecessors. Hopefully, British industry's representation then will exceed all previous efforts too!

President of Romania inspects British Pavilion in Bucharest

From Tom Duggin, Third Secretary (Commercial), British Embassy, Bucharest: The Third Bucharest International Fair was held 13-22 October. The 80,000 sq. m. site, enlarged by 25 per cent since the 1972 fair, contained exhibits from 24 countries in 31 pavilions and a number of open areas.

Over 100 British companies were represented on the 34 stands in the British Pavilion and a wide range of exhibits was displayed, ranging from the giant full-scale cut-away model of the Rolls Royce RB211, to rivets and industrial fasteners.

The exhibition was opened by the President of Romania and Secretary General of the Romanian Communist Party, Nicolae Ceausescu, who, together with Mrs. Ceausescu, Ministers and senior Romanian officials, toured the British Pavilion with British Chargé d'Affaires Richard Dorman and members of the Embassy staff. British Ambassador Derick Ashe spent three days later in the week touring the displays and discussing impressions and business prospects with individual exhibitors.

The 2,000 sq. m. British Pavilion, and the Union Jack, towering over the fairground from the 150 ft. high jib of a Coles Crane, attracted much attention to the British exhibits from general public and foreign trade officials. The attractive layout and stand design provided by the Department of Trade's Fairs and Promotions Branch resulted, in the opinion of exhibitors and visitors, in the most striking and attractive pavilion of the fair.

West German participation, spread over three separate pavilions, housed the products of 240 companies covering the entire range of the German engineering industry; the display of heavy machine tools was very impressive. The Swiss and Austrian pavilions, though not particularly attractive, were also well endowed with machinery.

Over 300,000 visitors were recorded at the fair and, according to Romanian sources, several thousand million lei of business in foreign currency was concluded by the 1,000 individual exhibitors.

British companies at the fair took orders for almost £1 million (compared with the £150,000 two years ago). In addition, one company signed a frame contract over a five-year period valued at £1 million. Most companies took away serious inquiries for future business.

The results of the fair speak for themselves: unanimous satisfaction was expressed by exhibitors to Pavilion Director Trevor Marsh – and business obtained and inquiries received bode well for prospects for the next Five Year Plan period which is already in draft and for which specifications are already being drawn up.

At the International Trade Fair in Bucharest, President Ceausescu of Romania is greeted on the Rolls-Royce (1971) stand by Eric Odell (right). George Pop OBE (centre), also of Rolls-Royce, awaits his turn to meet the Romanian President at last month's event.

Eric Deakins, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Trade (seated), is shown a mini-computer by sales manager G. Hayes on the stand of British Aircraft Corporation at Electronica in Munich.

Eric Deakins impressed by UK exhibitors in Munich

From Peter Beckingham, BOTB Publicity Unit, in Munich: Eric Deakins, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Trade, was present at the opening of the Third International Trade Fair for Production in the Electronic Industry in Munich.

After his visit to Electronica he said: 'I met many of the British exhibitors on the British Overseas Trade Board joint venture and was most impressed by their technological achievements, as well as by their confidence in the export potential of their products. A number of them were exhibiting abroad for the first time while others were marketing new products. All regarded attendance at the exhibition as a worthwhile investment in terms of time and money.'

The exhibition, 21-27 November, held at the attractive Munich Fairgrounds close to the site of the Oktoberfest, was taking place for the sixth time since its inception in 1964. This year there were over 900 exhibitors from 24 countries and the claim of the Fair Authorities that the exhibition is now one of the most important of its kind in the world is certainly justified.

Mr. Deakins – together with several other British officials at the exhibition, including Norman Statham, Minister Economic, Bonn; Adrian Reed, Consul General, Munich; Sir Ronald Melville, Director of the Electronic Components Board; and K. Green, Deputy Director of Fairs and Promotions Branch – attended the opening ceremony where he was met by Franz Sackmann, State Secretary in the Bavarian Ministry of Economics and Transport.

Even while the opening was taking place, hundreds of visitors were arriving at the Fairgrounds. After the ceremony, Mr. Deakins spent the day visiting many of the British companies at the exhibition.

The British Overseas Trade Board organised, in association with the Electronic Components Board, a joint venture with over 50 of these companies, while four firms were exhibiting independently and 59 showed their products on the stands of their appointed agents.

The joint venture is in two parts: one for components, the other for production facilities. Many of the British companies had numerous visitors on their stands while Mr. Deakins was touring the Fair and, in all, over 60,000 potential customers were expected to attend the exhibition before it closed yesterday.

Cologne: traders snap up childwear

From R. A. Tempest, Second Secretary Commercial, British Embassy, Bonn: As a result of increasing demand by buyers for their merchandise, Gloverall Ltd. perhaps best known throughout the world for its duffle coats, cleared stocks of children's garments, held in the Federal Republic to facilitate quick delivery to their customers, during the three days of the International Fair for the Child in Cologne.

The merchandise, for the autumn/winter trade, was snapped up by buyers to replenish their rapidly emptying rails as the result of increased demand and an early start to this season's sales.

This 25th Fair for the Child was held 11-13 October and attracted 420 German and international exhibitors and 8,500 trade visitors, a third of these being foreign buyers. Among the exhibitors were 12 British firms, 11 exhibiting on their own stands and one on the stand of its agent. Nine firms participated in the joint venture sponsored by the National Children's Wear Association and BOTB.

Because of its specialised nature, the fair does not attract large crowds of buyers and the aisles between the stands are rarely, if ever, filled. But the quality of the trade visitors attending the fair is borne out by the serious discussions which take place on the stands, often leading to orders being placed there and then – but, perhaps even more important, to good subsequent continuous business after the fair.

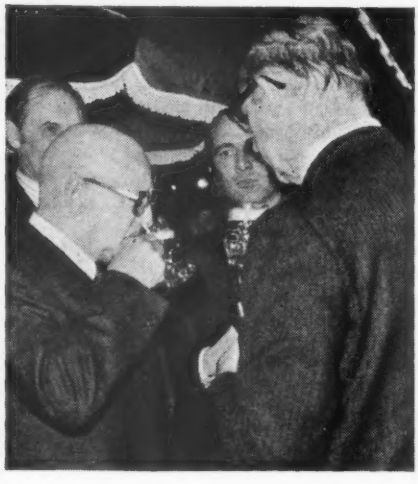
The two British firms in the pram section reported excellent results, with the original 'baby buggy' receiving the attention of world wide trade visitors. Good business was also achieved by the firm Lawrence Wilson & Son Ltd. of 'Silver Cross' fame, which, at the close of the fair, was able to report that' it had achieved six times the volume of sales as at its first 'For the Child' two years ago.

British exhibitors among the nursery goods section of the fair, offering a wide range of articles – including baby baths and nursery utensils, a new concept in high chairs, foot muffs for push chairs, safety straps, toys, etc. – were generally pleased with business obtained, which was mainly from new customers, and inquiries received which promised very worthwhile after-fair business. All exhibitors in this section would have preferred to welcome more buyers on their stands to give them an opportunity to explain their products but all expressed themselves sufficiently satisfied to be interested in exhibiting next year.

Foreign trade visitors came mainly from community countries and other European countries, as well as from North America. The fair, therefore, gives a good opportunity for manufacturers whose market is 'The Child' to meet both old and new export customers.

At the closing press conference one speaker put forward the suggestion that the fair should in future take place two weeks earlier.

Edgar Faure, President of France's Assemblée Nationale (left), drinks half a pint with Edward Bishop, Minister of State at the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, in the Allied International Breweries 'mini-pub' at the Paris International Food Products Exhibition (SIAL), 12-18 November. Over 40 British firms exhibited with the support of the British Overseas Trade Board.



Missions and Tours

Scottish Council's Iran tour rounds off a record programme

The first Scottish trade mission to visit Iran will be in that country, 1-12 December. The mission, organised by The Scottish Council (Development and Industry), will enable Scottish manufacturers to assess export opportunities provided by Iran's oil revenue-generated economic expansion programme and to demonstrate at first hand that Scottish-based companies are capable of supplying a substantial proportion of the country's import requirements.

Although the group will be based in Tehran, individual members will be visiting other centres throughout the country.

Membership of the mission, which is visiting Iran under the BOTB outward mission scheme, is geared substantially but not exclusively towards capital goods manufacturers and a wide range of industrial and non-industrial products is represented.

The group comprises 20 companies manufacturing ships, hydraulics, boilers, machine tools, industrial drying equipment, pressure vessels, packaging machinery, electronic and nucleonic equipment, bakery plant, paints and chemicals. Agricultural equipment, clothing, textiles and Scotch whisky are also represented.

The mission will be led by A. S. Wales, managing director of Stewart Wales, Somerville Ltd., East Kilbride, Scotland, which exports paints, specialist structural coatings and industrial cleaning materials to many different world markets. The mission manager is E. W. Frizzell of the Scottish Council's Marketing Services Division.

The visit to Iran ends a record year in the Scottish Council's trade mission programme. Eight missions in 1974 – the largest number in any year since the beginning of the Council's mission activities in 1960 – have taken businessmen from almost 100 different companies to a dozen countries in North America, Eastern Europe and West Africa, as well as the Middle and Far East.

Members of the mission to Iran are: T. E. Mackenzie, managing director, Ailsa Shipbuilding Co. Ltd., Troon; R. A. Edwards, sales manager, Cessna Fluid Power Ltd., Glenrothes; W. R. Clark, technical sales advisor, Andrew Denholm Ltd., Newbridge; T. Sloan, sales manager, Diamond Power Speciality Ltd., Dumbarton; W. Adams, sales executive – inertial systems department, Ferranti Ltd., Edinburgh.

N. Shepherd, area manager, Giddings & Lewis Sales Ltd., Altrincham; J. D. S. Wilson, managing director, Hunter Wilson & Partners Ltd., Maybole; J. G. Mattocks, product officer, ICI Organics Division, Manchester; J. H. H. Scobie, export sales executive, The Invergordon Distillers Ltd., Glasgow; A. A. Finch, director and general manager (engineering and fabrication), J. & W. Kerr Group Ltd., Greenock.

E. Barker, marketing manager (Medical Products), Nuclear Enterprises Ltd., Edinburgh; T. H. Cook, president, Proctor Dalglish, Glasgow; M. S. Rose, managing director, and G. B. Rose, director, J. & H. Rosenheim & Co. Ltd., Rutherglen; K. I. Laird, export sales manager, Sidlaw Textiles Ltd., Dundee; J. B. Leslie, overseas sales manager, Hugh Smith (Glasgow) Ltd., Glasgow.

D. A. Jarvis, export sales manager, GR-Stein Refractories Ltd., Stirlingshire; W. R. Kavanagh, international marketing manager, Veeder-Root Ltd., Dundee; A. S. Wales, managing director, Stewart Wales, Somerville Ltd., East Kilbride; J. A. Walker, managing director, James Walker & Co. Buildings (Edinburgh) Ltd., Edinburgh; A. Irving, sales manager, West of Scotland Home Industries Ltd., Galashiels.

London Chamber seeks Arab trade

An 18-strong trade mission from the London Chamber of Commerce and Industry left London on 15 November for a three-week tour of countries in the Arabian Peninsula. The mission, led by Gordon Calver, general manager of the British Bank of the Middle East and chairman of the Chamber's Middle East Section, is part of the Chamber's overall trade strategy of encouraging joint participation between British and Arab businessmen in future trade expansion.

The countries to be visited include the Yemen Arab Republic, Qatar, Oman and the United Arab Emirates. In each of the states, mission members will be having meetings with government and business leaders, as well as undertaking individual programmes arranged by British embassies and local chambers of commerce.

The BOTB-supported mission, the 25th organised by the London Chamber to the Arab world in the last 10 years, includes a broad cross-section of representatives from industrial and commercial organisations, including process plant, banking, consulting engineers, hospital supplies, electrical equipment, transport services, educational aids, commodity services, glassware and household equipment, scientific instruments, chemicals, textiles.

Many of the firms participating come from outside London, including Nottingham, Belfast, Derby and Hull.

Dundee and Tayside group to US offshore oil sites

The third outward trade mission to Houston and New Orleans in two years to be sponsored by the Dundee and Tayside Chamber of Commerce and Industry, departed from Prestwick earlier this month.

The BOTB-supported mission is led by Charles W. Simms, director of the Dundee and Tayside Chamber of Commerce and Industry, who said, 'Following the highly successful participation in the Offshore Oil Exhibition at Olympia, some of the companies engaged in servicing the offshore oil industry are again visiting Houston and New Orleans to expand their interests further.'

Wales' new venture starts Down Under

The Development Corporation for Wales is sponsoring its first ever 'mini' trade mission. A party of six South Wales businessmen left Cardiff earlier this month bound for Australia. They are visiting Perth, Melbourne and Sydney during their two-week tour.

This will be the Development Corporation's second trade mission to Australia: the first, in September 1973, returned with orders for goods worth £400,000 and follow-up orders of £1.5 million.

The mini trade mission is a new concept introduced by the Development Corporation to increase the number of trade missions it sponsors each year. Each mission will generally comprise six to 10 businessmen travelling together to a specified country. The Development Corporation will be responsible for all the organisational and administrative work necessary for each mini mission but will not, as in the case of large trade missions, accompany the mini missions.

Export Business

Radio communications on top of the world

The Nepal Telecommunications Board has placed an order with Marconi Communication Systems, a GEC-Marconi Electronics Company, for the supply of a complete high frequency radiotelephone system linking the capital Kathmandu with the townships of Bhairawa and Nepalgunj.

The mountainous terrain of Nepal makes cable and microwave telecommunication difficult in many areas and it is for this reason that h.f. radio has been called upon to serve these two townships. The Nepal Telecommunications Board plans to introduce microwave links on these routes later as part of a second modernisation phase. Completion of the £77,000 h.f. radio links is scheduled for early next year to enable them to be in service in time for the coronation of the King of Nepal.

The three installations will be based on the Marconi 1 kW H1060 single-sideband transmitter, Marconi/Eddystone EC958/12 single-sideband receiver and Lincompex speech processing system, the latter preserving maximum clarity of speech under poor signal-to-noise conditions.

The base station at Kathmandu will have two complete installations – one working with Bhairawa, the other with Nepalgunj.

Soya process plant is going to Brazil

Simon-Rosedowns Ltd. of Hull, specialising in the design and manufacture of equipment for the vegetable oil and protein industries, has won a £400,000 contract from Olvebra SA of Porto Alegre, Brazil.

It is supplying a continuous 'Rotocel' solvent extraction plant to process 1,500 tons per 24 hours of soya beans. The plant will process soya bean flakes and leave a final meal containing less than 1 per cent oil.

Certain items of equipment are to be manufactured in Brazil and Simon-Rosedowns' engineers have already visited the country to co-ordinate the work being done by Olvebra and Brazilian sub-contractors. Delivery of the plant is under way and Simon-Rosedowns' engineers will be visiting Brazil to supervise the erection and commissioning.

This will be the first continuous extraction plant that the Hull company has supplied to Brazil. A model of it was recently completed and displayed on the Simon-Rosedowns' stand at the British Industrial Exhibition in Sao Paulo earlier this year.

Australian university takes test equipment

Testing equipment worth £36,500 has been ordered from Dartec Ltd. of Stourbridge, manufacturer of highly specialised material-testing machinery and instruments, by the Department of Civil Engineering at Wollongong University College, New South Wales.

A range of highly sophisticated equipment will be used primarily for the testing of structures and structural materials.

Fire-retardant backs for colour TV sets

Fibre Resin Developments Ltd., which specialises in making fire-retardant television cabinet backs, has won two further export orders – from Blaupunkt and Rediffusion – for their proprietary mouldings.

The Blaupunkt order, expected to amount to 100,000 mouldings per year for several years, was negotiated through FRD's recently-appointed West German agent, Seifert KG of Hoefen in the Black Forest. The backs are for colour television receivers and delivery is scheduled to commence next July.

Rediffusion's contract was negotiated on behalf of Barlows of South Africa and represents the first time that this company have placed an order with FRD. The mouldings are destined for colour television sets.

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European Community

Tariff quotas 1975: paper and board and certain printed products originating in EFTA countries (and Finland)

Under the Agreements between the European Economic Communities and the countries concerned, the United Kingdom may open for each year from 1974 to 1983 (inclusive) zero-duty tariff quotas for imports of certain paper and printed products that fall within chapters 48 and 49 of the Common Customs Tariff, and originate in Austria, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, and Switzerland. This notice sets out the proposals of the Departments of Trade and Industry in the light of discussions with those concerned about the size of these tariff quotas for 1975. These proposals can be carried out only by making an Order which would be laid before the House of Commons. A further announcement will be made about this.

The main tariff headings of the quotas, their description and the amounts for 1975 are set out in the schedules below. For the convenience of importers the expected relevant T/T numbers for 1975 are shown against the quota description. Goods eligible for the tariff quotas will under the Agreement be confined to those of the kind that qualify for ex-EFTA treatment (for details see Customs Notice 810 of March 1973 on 'Free Trade Agreements between EEC and EFTA countries').

Qualifying goods, as in 1974, will be set against the quotas in the order that they are entered with Customs for home use (the 'greyhound system'). (Advice on administration of quotas and how to claim such tariff quota relief is given in Customs Notice 771 of March 1973 entitled 'Imported Goods: Tariff Quotas'. Inquiries should be directed to any office of HM Customs and Excise.)

Inquiries about the normal rate of duty for imports outside the quotas should be addressed in writing to Tariff Division, Branch 2, Department of Trade, Room 301, Kingsgate House, 66/74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ.

Inquiries about how the quotas may be administered should be addressed in writing to Tariff Division, Branch 2, Room 333, Kingsgate House, 66/74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ.

Inquiries about the scope and levels of individual quotas should be addressed in writing to PTM Branch, Department of Industry, Room 1918, Millbank Tower, London SW1P 4QU.

Sweden

Common customs tariff heading	Description	Quota serial no.	1975 quota levels (metric tonnes)	Corresponding 1975 tariff/trade code no.
Chapter 48	Paper and paperboard; articles of paper pulp of paper or of paperboard.			
48.01	Paper and paperboard (including cellulose wadding) machine made in rolls or sheets:			
	C. Kraft paper and kraft board:			
	II Other:			
	Kraft liner	1898	117,390 tonnes (of which not more than 100,590 tonnes weighing 220 g/m² or less)	4801.0716 4801.0851 4801.1394 4801.1896
		1871	(of which not more than 16,800 tonnes weighing more than 220 g/m²	4801.0495 4801.0577
	Sack kraft	1936	121,571 tonnes	4801.0919 4801.0997 4801.1978
	Other	2001	77,000 tonnes (of which not more than 12,000 tonnes bleached and semi-bleached)	4801.0641 4801.1070 4801.1234 4801.1451 4801.1572 4801.1711 4801.2037
		2028	(of which not more than 65,000 tonnes unbleached)	4801.0513 4801.0673 4801.1145 4801.1316
				4801.1526 4801.1647 4801.1800 4801.2101
	ex E other Bible paper (India paper) copying tissue, other printing paper and other writing paper, not containing mechanical woodpulp or in which mechanical woodpulp does not represent more than 5%	2095	14,000 tonnes	4801.5599 4801.5994 4801.5720 4801.6516 4801.4935*
	Printing paper and writing paper, containing mechanical woodpulp excluding copying tissue	2141	55,000 tonnes	4801.5204 4801.5332 4801.5460 4801.5866 4801.6384
	Fluting paper for corrugated paperboard	2184	41,000 tonnes	4801.6256
	Sulphite paper for wrapping purposes	2214	19,000 tonnes	4801.4159 4801.4287
	Other, excluding cellulose wadding and tissues	2435	26,500 tonnes	
	Other paper		(of which not more than 6,500 tonnes test liner (including jute Liner))	4801.4675 4801.6594
		2443	(of which not more than 1,000 tonnes tissue paper (hard))	4801.4419 4801.4935*

* Copying tissue only.

Common customs tariff heading	Description	Quota serial no.	1975 quota levels (metric tonnes)	Corresponding 1975 tariff/trade code no.
		2451	(of which not more than 2,000 tonnes base paper for sensitising with solutions other than silver salts)	4801.6982
		2478	(of which not more than 9,000 tonnes wallpaper base)	4801.7397
		2486	(of which not more than 8,000 tonnes other papers)	4801.4554 4801.6110 4801.6726 4801.6861 4801.7269 4801.7529 4801.7785
* Copying tissue only.				
	Other paperboard	2311	35,300 tonnes (of which not more than 8,000 tonnes test liner-board (including jute liner-board))	4801.3616
		2338	(of which not more than 17,500 tonnes folding box board)	4801.2820 4801.2966 4801.3096 4801.3210
		2346	(of which not more than 300 tonnes electrical insulating pressboard)	4801.2699
		2354	(of which not more than 9,500 tonnes other paper board)	4801.2560 4801.3356 4801.3751 4801.3872
48.03	Parchment or greaseproof paper and paperboard and imitations thereof, and glazed transparent paper in rolls or sheets	2532	8,500 tonnes	4803.0003 4803.0067 4803.0195 4803.0334 4803.0455
48.04	Composite paper or paperboard (made by sticking flat layers together with an adhesive), not surface coated or impregnated, whether or not internally reinforced, in rolls or sheets	2567	565 tonnes	4804.0008 4804.0093 4804.0225
48.05	Paper and paperboard, corrugated (with or without flat surface sheets), creped, crinkled, embossed or perforated, in rolls or sheets:			
	B. Other	2583	10,000 tonnes	4805.1111 4805.1257 4805.1378 4805.1517 4805.1570 4805.1702 4805.1830 4805.1976 4805.2117 4805.2238
48.07	Paper and paperboard impregnated, coated, surface-coloured, surface-decorated or printed (not being merely ruled, lined or squared and not constituting printed matter within Chapter 49) in rolls or sheets:			
	B. Other	2621	9,920 tonnes	
	Coated printing or writing paper		(of which not more than 6,500 tonnes mechanical)	4807.1174 4807.1306 4807.1441
		2648	(of which not more than 3,420 tonnes other than mechanical)	4807.1562 4807.1701
	Other	2729	36,748 tonnes (of which not more than 6,300 tonnes folding boxboard)	4807.3225 4807.3353 4807.3481
		2737	(of which not more than 30,448 tonnes other than folding boxboard	4807.0510 4807.0656
				4807.0784 4807.0916 4807.1046 4807.1847 4807.1968 4807.2109 4807.2244 4807.2365 4807.2504 4807.2760 4807.2899 4807.2963 4807.3093 4807.3613
48.15	Other paper and paperboard cut to size or shape:			
	B. Other	2834	2,837 tonnes	4815.2295 4815.2352 4815.2434 4815.2555 4815.2690 4815.2822 4815.2950 4815.3098 4815.3237 4815.3358 4815.3493 4815.3625 4815.3753 4815.3881 4815.4015 4815.4143
48.16	Boxes, bags and other packing containers of paper or paperboard	2842	477 tonnes	4816.0018 4816.0107 4816.0210 4816.0356
ex 48.21	Other articles of paper pulp, paper, paperboard, or cellulose wadding excluding 4821 A	2885	1,062 tonnes	4821.0097 4821.0193 4821.0325 4821.0453 4821.0581 4821.0713 4821.0859 4821.0987 4821.1103 4821.1377
ex Chapter 48	Other products of Chapter 48, excluding products of sub-heading No. 48.01A and heading 48.09	2974	6,000 tonnes (of which not more than 2,500 tonnes paper manufactured wholly of bleached or unbleached sulphate cellulose fibre excluding that for spinning into yarn and corrugated)	4805.0988
		2982	3,500 tonnes other than paper manufactured wholly of bleached or unbleached sulphate cellulose fibre but including that for spinning into yarn and corrugated	4801.0196 4801.0310 4801.2304 4801.2432 4801.5065 4801.7123 4802.0009 4802.0176 4802.0308 4805.0066 4805.0194 4805.0326 4805.0461 4805.0582 4805.0721 4805.0842 4806.0007 4806.0142 4806.0288 4807.0122 4807.0250 4807.0396 4808.0006 4810.0003 4811.0008 4812.0034 4813.0007 4813.0110 4813.0256

Common customs tariff heading	Description	Quota serial no.	1975 quota levels (metric tonnes)	Corresponding 1975 tariff/trade code no.
				4814.0001
				4814.0161
				4814.0282
				4815.1503
				4815.1649
				4815.1777
				4815.1909
				4815.2039
				4815.2167
				4817.0005
				4818.0031
				4818.0095
				4818.0298
				4818.0437
				4818.0704
				4819.0004
				4820.0007
				4821.0058

Finland

Common customs tariff heading	Description	Quota serial no.	1975 quota levels (metric tonnes)	Corresponding 1975 tariff/trade code no.
Chapter 48	Paper and paperboard; articles of paper pulp paper or paperboard.			
48.01	Paper and paperboard (including cellulose wadding), machine made, in rolls or sheets:	1855	53,650 tonnes (of which not more than 48,650 tonnes weighing 220 g/m² or less	4801.0716
				4801.0851
				4801.1394
				4801.1896
	C. Kraft paper and kraft board:			
	II Other:			
	Kraft liner	1847	(of which not more than 5,000 tonnes weighing more than 220 g/m²)	4801.0495
				4801.0577
	Sack kraft	1901	25,100 tonnes	4801.0919
				4301.0997
				4801.1978
	Other	1952	27,750 tonnes (of which not more than 1,750 tonnes bleached and semi-bleached)	4801.0641
				4801.1070
				4801.1234
				4801.1451
				4801.1572
				4801.1711
				4801.2037
		1979	(of which not more than 26,000 tonnes unbleached)	4801.0513
				4801.0673
				4801.1145
				4801.1316
				4801.1526
				4801.1647
				4801.1800
				4801.2101
	ex E other: Bible paper (India paper), copying tissue, other printing paper and other writing paper, not containing mechanical woodpulp or in which mechanical woodpulp does not represent more more than 5%	2079	15,250 tonnes	4801.5599
				4801.5720
				4801.5994
				4801.6516
				4801.4935*
	Printing paper and writing paper containing mechanical woodpulp excluding copying tissue	2125	186,000 tonnes	4801.5204
				4801.5332
				4801.5460
				4801.5866
				4801.6384
	Fluting paper for corrugated paperboard	2168	44,000 tonnes	4801.6256
	Sulphite paper for wrapping purposes	2192	6,000 tonnes	4801.4159
				4801.4287
	Other, excluding cellulose wadding and tissues:			
	Other paper	2389	31,500 tonnes (of which not more than 25,000 tonnes wallpaper base)	4801.7397
		2397	(of which not more than 6,500 tonnes other than wallpaper base)	4801.4419
				4801.4554
				4801.4675
				4801.4935*
				4801.6110
				4801.6594
				4801.6726
				4801.6861
				4801.6982
				4801.7269
				4801.7529
				4801.7785
	Other paperboard	2249	41,700 tonnes (of which not more than 24,000 tonnes folding boxboard made from 100% woodpulp)	4801.2820
				4801.2966
		2257	(of which not more than 3,700 tonnes folding boxboard made from furnishes including waste paper)	4801.3096
				4801.3210
		2265	(of which not more than 14,000 tonnes other paperboard)	4801.2560
				4801.2699
				4801.3356
				4801.3616
				4801.3751
				4801.3872
48.03	Parchment or greaseproof paper and paperboard, and imitations thereof, and glazed transparent paper in rolls or sheets:	2516	4,500 tonnes	4803.0003
				4803.0067
				4803.0195
				4803.0334
				4803.0455
48.05	Paper and paperboard, corrugated (with or without flat surface sheets), creped, crinkled, embossed or perforated, in rolls or sheets:			
	B. Other:	2575	22,000 tonnes	4805.1111
				4805.1257
				4805.1378
				4805.1517
				4805.1570
				4805.1702
				4805.1830
				4805.1976
				4805.2117
				4805.2238
48.07	Paper and paperboard impregnated, coated, surface-coloured, surface-decorated or printed (not being merely ruled, lined or squared and not constituting printed matter within Chapter 49), in rolls or sheets:			
	B. Other			
	Coated printing or writing paper	2605	16,040 tonnes (of which not more than 13,500 tonnes mechanical)	4807.1174
				4807.1306
				4807.1441
		2613	(of which not more than 2,540 tonnes other than mechanical)	4807.1562
				4807.1701
	Other	2672	49,600 tonnes (of which not more than 24,000 tonnes folding boxboard made from 100% woodpulp)	4807.3225
				4807.3353

* Copying tissue only.

* Other than copying tissue.

Common customs tariff heading	Description	Quota serial no.	1975 quota levels (metric tonnes)	Corresponding 1975 tariff/trade code no.
		2699	(of which not more than 1,600 tonnes folding boxboard made from furnishes including waste paper)	4807.3481
		2702	(of which not more than 24,000 tonnes other paper and paperboard)	4807.0510
				4807.0656
				4807.0784
				4807.0916
				4807.1046
				4807.1847
				4807.1968
				4807.2109
				4807.2244
				4807.2365
				4807.2504
				4807.2760
				4807.2899
				4807.2963
				4807.3093
				4807.3613
48.15	Other paper and paperboard cut to size or shape:			
	B. Other:	2826	5,500 tonnes	4815.2295
				4815.2352
				4815.2434
				4815.2555
				4815.2690
				4815.2822
				4815.2950
				4815.3098
				4815.3237
				4815.3358
				4815.3493
				4815.3625
				4815.3753
				4815.3881
				4815.4015
				4815.4143
ex Chapter 48	Other products of Chapter 48, excluding products of subheading No. 48.01A and heading 48.09	2915	5,000 tonnes	4801.0196
				4801.0310
				4801.2304
				4801.2432
				4801.5065
				4801.7123
				4802.0009
				4802.0176
				4802.0308
				4804.0008
				4804.0093
				4804.0225
				4805.0066
				4805.0194
				4805.0326
				4805.0461
				4805.0582
				4805.0721
				4805.0842
				4805.0988
				4806.0007
				4806.0142
				4806.0288
				4807.0122
				4807.0250
				4807.0396
				4808.0006
				4810.0003
				4811.0008
				4812.0034
				4813.0007
				4813.0110
				4813.0256
				4814.0001
				4814.0161
				4814.0282
				4815.1503
				4815.1649
				4815.1777
				4815.1909
				4815.2039
				4815.2167
				4816.0018
				4816.0107
				4816.0210
				4816.0356
				4817.0005
				4818.0031
				4818.0095
				4818.0298
				4818.0437
				4818.0704
				4819.0004
				4820.0007
				4821.0058
				4821.0097
				4821.0193
				4821.0325
				4821.0453
				4821.0581
				4821.0713
				4821.0859
				4821.0987
				4821.1103
				4821.1377

Norway

Common customs tariff heading	Description	Quota serial no.	1975 quota levels (metric tonnes)	Corresponding 1975 tariff/trade code no.
Chapter 48	Paper and paperboard: articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard			
48.01	Paper and paperboard (including cellulose wadding), machine made, in rolls or sheets:			
	C. Kraft paper and kraft board:			
	II. Other:			
	Kraft liner	1863	8,000 tonnes	4801.0495
				4801.0577
				4801.0716
				4801.0851
				4801.1394
				4801.1896
	Sack kraft	1928	16,000 tonnes	4801.0919
				4801.0997
				4801.1978
	Other	1987	12,200 tonnes (of which not more than 3,200 tonnes bleached and semi-bleached)	4801.0641
				4801.1070
				4801.1234
				4801.1451
				4801.1572
				4801.1711
				4801.2037
		1995	(of which not more than 9,000 tonnes unbleached)	4801.0513
				4801.0673
				4801.1145
				4801.1316
				4801.1526
				4801.1647
				4801.1800
				4801.2101
	ex E other Bible paper (India paper), copying tissue; other printing paper and other writing paper, not containing mechanical woodpulp or in which mechanical woodpulp does not represent more than 5%	2087	14,750 tonnes	4801.5599
				4801.5720
				4801.5994
				4801.6516
				4801.4935*
* Copying tissue only.				
Chapter 48	Printing paper and writing paper containing mechanical woodpulp excluding copying tissue	2133	28,550 tonnes	4801.5204
				4801.5332
				4801.5460
				4801.5866
				4801.6384
48.01	Fluting paper for corrugated paper-board	2176	17,500 tonnes	4801.6256
	Sulphite paper for wrapping purposes	2206	13,200 tonnes	4801.4159
				4801.4287
	Other, excluding cellulose wadding and tissues:			
	Other paper	2419	12,500 tonnes (of which not more than 5,500 tonnes tissue paper (hard))	4801.4419
				4801.4935†
† Other than copying tissue.				
		2427	(of which not more than 7,000 tonnes other papers)	4801.4554

Common customs tariff heading	Description	Quota serial no.	1975 quota levels (metric tonnes)	Corresponding 1975 tariff/trade code no.
				4801.4675
				4801.6110
				4801.6594
				4801.6726
				4801.6861
				4801.6982
				4801.7269
				4801.7397
				4801.7529
				4801.7785
	Other paperboard	2273	10,700 tonnes (of which not more than 6,500 tonnes folding boxboard made from 100% woodpulp)	4801.2820
				4801.2966
		2281	(of which not more than 2,400 tonnes folding boxboard made from furnishes including waste paper)	4801.3096
				4801.3210
		2303	(of which not more than 1,800 tonnes other paperboard)	4801.2560
				4801.2699
				4801.3356
				4801.3616
				4801.3751
				4801.3872
48.03	Parchment or greaseproof paper and paperboard, and imitations thereof, and glazed transparent paper, in rolls or sheets	2524	18,500 tonnes	4803.0003
				4803.0067
				4803.0195
				4803.0334
				4803.0455
48.07	Paper and paperboard, impregnated, coated, surface-coloured, surface-decorated or printed (not being merely ruled, lined or squared and not constituting printed matter within Chapter 49), in rolls or sheets:			
	B. Other	2753	6,280 tonnes (of which not more than 3,540 tonnes folding boxboard made from 100% woodpulp	4807.3225
				4807.3353
		2761	(of which not more than 740 tonnes folding boxboard made from other body furnishes)	4807.3481
		2788	(of which not more than 2,000 tonnes other paper and paperboard)	4807.0510
				4807.0656
				4807.0784
				4807.0916
				4807.1046
				4807.1174
				4807.1306
				4807.1441
				4807.1562
				4807.1701
				4807.1847
				4807.1968
				4807.2109
				4807.2244
				4807.2365
				4807.2504
				4807.2760
				4807.2899
				4807.2963
				4807.3093
				4807.3613
ex Chapter 48	Other products of Chapter 48, excluding products of subheading No. 48.01A and heading 48.09			
		2931	7,750 tonnes (of which not more than 2,100 tonnes creped tissue paper)	4805.1257
		2958	(of which not more than 5,650 tonnes other than creped tissue paper)	4801.0196
				4801.0310
				4801.2304
				4801.2432
				4801.5065
				4801.7123
				4802.0009
				4802.0176
				4802.0308
				4804.0008
				4804.0093
				4804.0225
				4805.0066
				4805.0194
				4805.0326
				4805.0461
				4805.0582
				4805.0721
				4805.0842
				4805.0988
				4805.1111
				4805.1378
				4805.1517
				4805.1570
				4805.1702
				4805.1830
				4805.1976
				4805.2117
				4805.2238
				4806.0007
				4806.0142
				4806.0288
				4807.0122
				4807.0250
				4807.0396
				4808.0006
				4810.0003
				4811.0008
				4812.0034
				4813.0007
				4813.0110
				4813.0256
				4814.0001
				4814.0161
				4814.0282
				4815.1503
				4815.1649
				4815.1777
				4815.1909
				4815.2039
				4815.2167
				4815.2295
				4815.2352
				4815.2434
				4815.2555
				4815.2690
				4815.2822
				4815.2950
				4815.3098
				4815.3237
				4815.3358
				4815.3493
				4815.3625
				4815.3753
				4815.3881
				4815.4015
				4815.4143
				4816.0018
				4816.0107
				4816.0210
				4816.0356
				4817.0005
				4818.0031
				4818.0095
				4818.0298
				4818.0437
				4818.0704
				4819.0004
				4820.0007
				4821.0058
				4821.0097
				4821.0193
				4821.0325
				4821.0453
				4821.0581
				4821.0713
				4821.0859
				4821.0987
				4821.1103
				4821.1377

Austria

Common customs tariff heading	Description	Quota serial no.	1975 quota levels (metric tonnes)	Corresponding 1975 tariff/trade code no.
Chapter 48	Paper and paperboard articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard			
48.01	Paper and paperboard (including cellulose wadding), machine made, in rolls or sheets:			

Common customs tariff heading	Description	Quota serial no.	1975 quota levels (metric tonnes)	Corresponding 1975 tariff/trade code no.
	C. Kraft paper and kraft board:			
	ex II. Other, excluding kraft liner and sack kraft	1944	5,000 tonnes	4801.0513 4801.0641 4801.0673 4801.1070 4801.1145 4801.1234 4801.1316 4801.1451 4801.1526 4801.1572 4801.1647 4801.1711 4801.1800 4801.2037 4801.2101
	ex E Other: Bible paper (India paper), copying tissue; other printing paper and other writing paper, not containing mechanical woodpulp or in which mechanical woodpulp does not represent more than 5%	2052	2,390 tonnes	4801.5599 4801.5720 4801.5994 4801.6516 4801.4935*
* Copying tissue only.				
	Printing paper and writing paper, containing mechanical woodpulp, excluding copying tissue	2117	830 tonnes	4801.5204 4801.5332 4801.5460 4801.5866 4801.6384
	Other, excluding cellulose wadding tissues, fluting paper for corrugated paperboard and sulphite paper for wrapping purposes. Other paperboard	2222	580 tonnes	4801.2560 4801.2699 4801.2820 4801.2966 4801.3096 4801.3210 4801.3356 4801.3616 4801.3751 4801.3872
	Other paper	2362	820 tonnes	4801.4419 4801.4554 4801.4675 4801.4935†
† Other than copying tissue.				4801.6110 4801.6594 4801.6726 4801.6861 4801.6982 4801.7269 4801.7397 4801.7529 4801.7785
48.07	Paper and paperboard, impregnated, coated, surface-coloured, surface-decorated or printed (not being merely ruled, lined or squared and not constituting printed matter within Chapter 49), in rolls or sheets:			
	B. Other			
	Coated printing or writing paper	2591	18,000 tonnes	4807.1174 4807.1306 4807.1441 4807.1562 4807.1701
	Other	2664	2,920 tonnes	4807.0510 4807.0656 4807.0784 4807.0916 4807.1046 4807.1847 4807.1968 4807.2109 4807.2244 4807.2365 4807.2504 4807.2760 4807.2899
				4807.2963 4807.3093 4807.3225 4807.3353 4807.3481 4807.3613
48.15	Other paper and paperboard, cut to size or shape:			
	B. Other	2796	3,380 tonnes	4815.2295 4815.2352 4815.2434 4815.2555 4815.2690 4815.2822 4815.2950 4815.3098 4815.3237 4815.3358 4815.3493 4815.3625 4815.3753 4815.3881 4815.4015 4815.4143
ex Chapter 48	Other products of Chapter 48, excluding products of subheading No 48.01A and heading 48.09	2907	3,190 tonnes	4801.0196 4801.0310 4801.0495 4801.0577 4801.0716 4801.0851 4801.0919 4801.0997 4801.1394 4801.1896 4801.1978 4801.2304 4801.2432 4801.4159 4801.4287 4801.5065 4801.6256 4801.7123 4802.0009 4802.0176 4802.0308 4803.0003 4803.0067 4803.0195 4803.0334 4803.0455 4804.0008 4804.0093 4804.0225 4805.0066 4805.0194 4805.0326 4805.0461 4805.0582 4805.0721 4805.0842 4805.0988 4805.1111 4805.1257 4805.1378 4805.1517 4805.1570 4805.1702 4805.1830 4805.1976 4805.2117 4805.2238 4806.0007 4806.0142 4806.0288 4807.0122 4807.0250 4807.0396 4808.0006 4810.0003 4811.0008 4812.0034 4813.0007 4813.0110 4813.0256 4814.0001 4814.0161 4814.0282 4815.1503 4815.1649 4815.1777 4815.1909 4815.2039 4815.2167 4816.0018 4816.0107 4816.0210

Common customs tariff heading	Description	Quota serial no.	1975 quota levels (metric tonnes)	Corresponding 1975 tariff/trade code no.
				4816.0356 4817.0005 4818.0031 4818.0095 4818.0298 4818.0437 4818.0704 4819.0004 4820.0007 4821.0058 4821.0097 4821.0193 4821.0325 4821.0453 4821.0581 4821.0713 4821.0859 4821.0987 4821.1103 4821.1377

Switzerland

Common customs tariff heading	Description	Quota serial no.	1975 quota levels (metric tonnes)	Corresponding 1975 tariff/trade code no.
Chapter 48	Paper and paperboard articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard.			
48.01	Paper and paperboard (including cellulose wadding), machine made, in rolls or sheets: C. Kraft paper and kraft board: ex II. Other, excluding kraft liner and sack kraft	2036	152 tonnes	4801.0513 4801.0641 4801.0673 4801.1070 4801.1145 4801.1234 4801.1316 4801.1451 4801.1526 4801.1572 4801.1647 4801.1711 4801.1800 4801.2037 4801.2101
	ex E other: Bible paper (India paper), copying tissue; other printing paper and other writing paper, not containing mechanical woodpulp, or in which mechanical woodpulp does not represent more than 5%	2109	212 tonnes	4801.5599 4801.5720 4801.5994 4801.6516 4801.4935*
* Copying tissue only.				
	wallpaper base	2494	256 tonnes	4801.7397
48.03	Parchment or greaseproof paper or paper-board, and imitations thereof, and glazed transparent paper, in rolls or sheets	2559	132 tonnes	4803.0003 4803.0067 4803.0195 4803.0334 4803.0455
48.07	Paper and paperboard, impregnated, coated, surface-coloured, surface-decorated or printed (not being merely ruled, lined or squared and not constituting printed matter within Chapter 49), in rolls or sheets: B. Other Coated printed or writing paper	2656	159 tonnes	4807.1174 4807.1306 4807.1441 4807.1562 4807.1701
	other	2745	615 tonnes	4807.0510 4807.0656 4807.0784
				4807.0916 4807.1046 4807.1847 4807.1968 4807.2109 4807.2244 4807.2365 4807.2504 4807.2760 4807.2899 4807.2963 4807.3093 4807.3225 4807.3353 4807.3481 4807.3613
48.16	Boxes, bags and other packing containers of paper or paperboard	2869	217 tonnes	4816.0018 4816.0107 4816.0210 4816.0356
ex 48.21	Other articles of paper-pulp, paper, paperboard or cellulose wadding:	2893	154 tonnes	4821.0097 4821.0193 4821.0325 4821.0453 4821.0581 4821.0713 4821.0859 4821.0987 4821.1103 4821.1377
ex Chapter 48	Other products of Chapter 48 excluding products of subheading No. 48.01 A and heading 48.09	3007	548 tonnes	4801.0196 4801.0310 4801.0495 4801.0577 4801.0716 4801.0851 4801.0919

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Common customs tariff heading	Description	Quota serial no.	1975 quota levels (metric tonnes)	Corresponding 1975 tariff/trade code no.
				4801.0997
				4801.1394
				4801.1896
				4801.1978
				4801.2304
				4801.2432
				4801.2560
				4801.2699
				4801.2820
				4801.2966
				4801.3096
				4801.3210
				4801.3356
				4801.3616
				4801.3751
				4801.3872
				4801.4159
				4801.4287
				4801.4419
				4801.4554
				4801.4675
				4801.4935
				4801.5065
				4801.5204
				4801.5332
				4801.5460
				4801.5866
				4801.6110
				4801.6256
				4801.6384
				4801.6594
				4801.6726
				4801.6861
				4801.6982
				4801.7123
				4801.7269
				4801.7529
				4801.7785
				4802.0009
				4802.0176
				4802.0308
				4804.0008
				4804.0093
				4804.0225
				4805.0066
				4805.0194
				4805.0326
				4805.0461
				4805.0582
				4805.0721
				4805.0842
				4805.0988
				4805.1111
				4805.1257
				4805.1378
				4805.1517
				4805.1570
				4805.1702
				4805.1830
				4805.1976
				4805.2117
				4805.2238
				4806.0007
				4806.0142
				4806.0288
				4807.0122
				4807.0250
				4807.0396
				4808.0006
				4810.0003
				4811.0008
				4812.0034
				4813.0007
				4813.0110
				4813.0256
				4814.0001
				4814.0161
				4814.0282
				4815.1503
				4815.1649
				4815.1777
				4815.1909
				4815.2039
				4815.2167
				4815.2295
				4815.2352
				4815.2434
				4815.2555
				4815.2690
				4815.2822
				4815.2950
				4815.3098
				4815.3237
				4815.3358
				4815.3493
				4815.3625
				4815.3753
				4815.3881
				4815.4015
				4815.4143
				4817.0005
				4818.0031
				4818.0095
				4818.0298
				4818.0437
				4818.0704
				4819.0004
				4820.0007
				4821.0058

Portugal

Common customs tariff heading	Description	Quota serial no.	1975 quota levels (metric tonnes)	Corresponding 1975 tariff/trade code no.
ex Chapter 48	Paper and paperboard: articles of paperpulp, of paper or of paperboard with the exception of products of subheading No. 48.01A and heading 48.09	2966	597 tonnes	—

Iceland

Common customs tariff heading	Description	Quota serial no.	1975 quota levels (metric tonnes)	Corresponding 1975 tariff/trade code no.
Chapter 48	Paper and paperboard: articles of paperpulp, of paper or paperboard other heading nos. of Chapter 48 excluding Nos. 48.01A and 48.09	2923	10 tonnes	—

Chapter 49 Duty-free quotas: printed matter

Common customs tariff heading	Description	Corresponding 1975 tariff/trade code no.	1975 quota levels (of sterling)	
ex Chapter 49	Printed books, newspapers, pictures and other products of the printing industry: manuscripts typescripts and plans—subject to customs duties in the Common Customs Tariff (headings nos. 49.03, 49.05A, 49.07A, 49.07C II, 49.08, 49.09, 49.10, 49.11B	4903.0006		
		4905.0133		
		4907.0303		
		4907.0997		
		4908.0009		
		4909.0003		
		4909.0142		
		4909.0252		
		4910.0006	Austria	£187,161
		4910.0166	Finland	£202,100
		4910.0294	Iceland	£ 1,894
		4911.1643	Norway	£ 47,666
		4911.1789	Portugal	£ 11,248
		4911.1903	Sweden	£708,196
		4911.2033	Switzerland	£794,764
		4911.2179		
		4911.2300		
		4911.2439		
		4911.2567		
		4911.2695		
		4911.2834		
		4911.2955		
		4911.3085		

Name and address with cable

British firms cabling an overseas organisation for the first time should ensure that they include their name and full postal address. There is no comprehensive directory of cable addresses, and commercial departments in British embassies are often unable to help local firms who ask them to trace British firms from their cable address.

ECGD BUILDS NEW REGIONAL SERVICE FOR EXPORTERS.

Exporters all over Britain will benefit from ECGD's new streamlined branch organisation.

Ten regional offices now have increased local powers to deal with more of every policyholder's business without reference to head office.

Policies will now be issued direct in the region. Premium payments will be dealt with in the region. The smaller claims will be settled in the region. Service all round, especially on much of the routine work, will be quicker and more direct.

At the same time, exporters will continue to receive personal attention. The ECGD Director and his staff in each region are experts in credit insurance and associated financing problems. They also understand the needs of industry in their localities.

Their aim is to give every exporter the kind of cover against buyer and political risks which he needs. To help him get the maximum benefit from ECGD policies. To arrange, wherever possible, for bank guarantees which allow exporters to offer credit on favourable terms.

Get to know how ECGD can help you–in your region.

Contact the Information Officer, quoting reference TIL, at ECGD Glasgow, Belfast, Leeds, Manchester, Birmingham, Cambridge, Bristol, North London, Central London, South London.

ECGD

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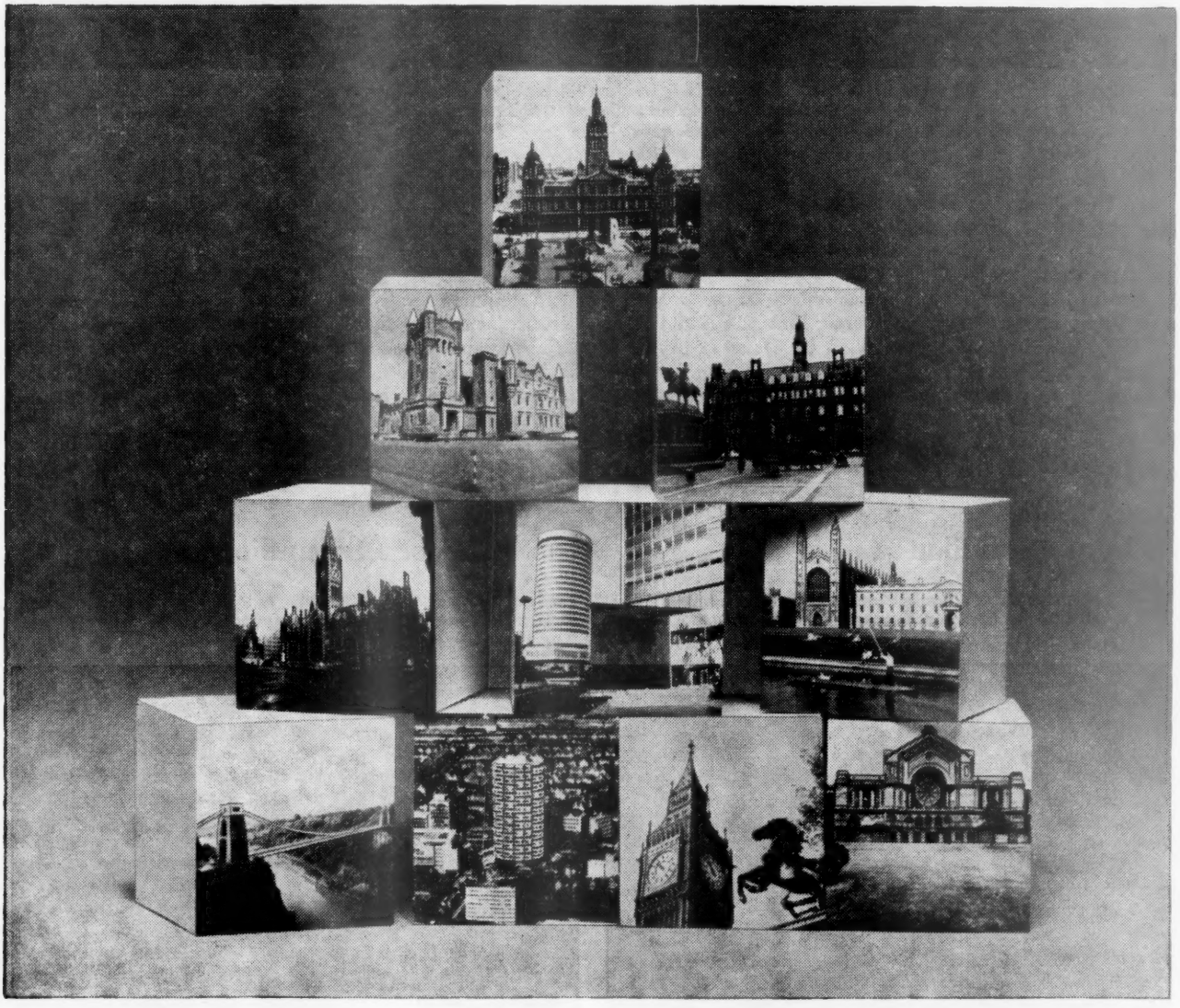


Trade Information

Orders worth over £4m signed at end of Finnish mission

Peter Shore, Secretary of State for Trade (left), meets Mr. Tankmar Horn (on his right), leader of the Finnish high-level trade mission, for an informal discussion on the British industrial scene. Also in the picture are Helge Haavisto (second from the right) Rautaruukki Oy, and Jan Groop, Finnish Ministry of Foreign Affairs. See also page 455.

Peter Shore, Secretary of State for Trade, presided at the final meeting on a Finnish trading mission's four-day visit to London on 21 November, when two contracts together worth £4.2 million were signed.

The two contracts – both repeat orders – were for rolling mill equipment worth £1.2 million for Finland's leading steel producer Rautaruukki Oy supplied by Davy Loewy; and cable machinery worth £3 million supplied by Standard Telephones and Cables for two cable-laying ships, being built by Wartsila for the USSR.

Mr. Shore and the leader of the mission, Tankmar Horn, agreed that the mission – the first organised because of the imbalance between British and Finnish trade – had been useful because it gave the Finns a close look at British industry, and a better understanding of its problems in the world context.

In summing up his views Mr. Horn said that he was very satisfied with the discussions which had taken place with Ministers and representatives of British industry. He believed that both sides had benefited from the exchanges which had taken place and he hoped that useful practical results would come of this visit.

The Secretary of State said he too believed the visit had been productive. He was anxious that the Finnish initiative

One for £3 million . . .

Signing the contract for the two cable-laying ships are P. J. Lay (left), commercial manager, Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd., and Col. P.-G. Franke, managing director (purchasing), Wartorla Oy.

the other for £1.2 million

For the supply of rolling mill equipments, the signatories are L. Ashworth (left), managing director, Davy-Loewy, and Helge Haavisto, Rautaruukki Oy.

should be followed up, perhaps by a return mission. He suggested, and it was agreed, that the two sides should consider how best this could be done.

The trade mission from Finland, consisting of 25 senior Finnish industrialists, representatives of central purchasing organisations and officials under the leadership of Tankmar Horn, chairman of the Federation of Finnish Industries, arrived in Britain on 18 November and returned to Helsinki on 21 November.

Mr. Horn discussed current industrial conditions in Britain with Mr. Shore; Lord Beswick, Minister of State for Industry; Lord Thorneycroft, chairman of the British Overseas Trade Board; and Lord Robens, chairman of Vickers. The individual members of the mission carried out a wide range of activities. A full session of discussions on supplies of industrial products was held with the Confederation of British Industry and visits were made separately to many manufacturers to discuss individual requirements.

Finland: £4m line of credit

The Export Credits Guarantee Department has guaranteed a £4 million line of credit which Scandinavian Bank, on behalf of Midland Bank, has arranged with Oy Wartsila A/B, Finland. The loan will enable Finnish buyers to place £5 million worth of contracts in the UK. The UK suppliers will receive 80 per cent of the contract value from the loan, the remaining 20 per cent being payable from the buyer's own resources.

To qualify under this line of credit a contract must have a minimum value of £10,000 and be placed by 21 May 1976. Repayment of the loan will be over a period of two to five years depending on the value of each contract.

Already a £2.7 million contract has been placed under this line of credit with Standard Telephone and Cables for cable laying equipment and associated instrumentation.

Details are available from ECGD (P. J. Grindlay, tel. 01-606 6699, ext. 7340) or Scandinavian Bank (I. D. Ross, tel. 01-709 0565, ext. 256).

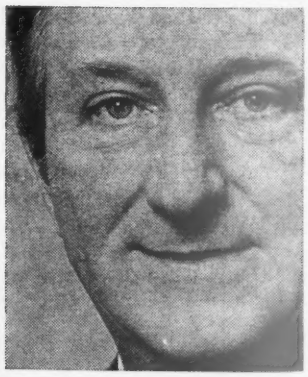
Uganda: British High Commission commercial staff withdrawn

Following action by the Government of Uganda, the UK-based commercial staff of the British High Commission in Kampala has been withdrawn and the Commission can no longer provide normal services for British exporters.

For the time being, therefore, advice or information about trade with Uganda will be available only from the existing records of the Department of Trade and the British Overseas Trade Board. Any inquiry related to agency matters, status reports, importers' lists or market information should continue to be addressed to Export Services and Promotions Division of the British Overseas Trade Board, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HY, or to the appropriate Department of Industry Regional Office exports section. Inquiries of a more general economic or commercial nature should be addressed to CRE 4/1 Division, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET.

In general, trading conditions in Uganda are unchanged and business continues as before. Inquiries: CRE tel. 01-215 5226/3331.

Kenneth Taylor to be ECGD head



The Prime Minister, with the agreement of the Secretary of State for Trade, has approved the appointment of Kenneth Taylor, secretary of the Price Commission, to be the secretary of the Export Credits Guarantee Department, a deputy secretary post. He will succeed Robert Fell who will be leaving the Civil Service on 31 December 1974 to take up an appointment at the Stock Exchange.

Mr. Taylor, who is 51, had experience of ECGD affairs. In 1971 he was under-secretary responsible for general export credit and finance policy at the Department of Trade, and was thus an ex officio member of the ECGD Advisory Council. Mr. Taylor also has considerable experience in the negotiations involved in setting up major capital projects. From 1969 until 1971 he was the under-secretary in charge of the new Overseas Projects Group of the Department of Trade.

Mr. Taylor was educated at Merchant Taylors School, Crosby, and University College, Oxford, where he graduated in philosophy, politics and economics. He served in the RAF from 1942-45 and, after a temporary appointment in the Ministry of Civil Aviation, joined the Board of Trade in 1948. The remainder of his service, except for two years in the Treasury (1956-58), was with the Board of Trade (later the Department of Trade), until his present appointment.

Guidelines for foreign equity participation in the Australian mining industry

In a statement issued on 3 November 1974, the Australian Prime Minister, Mr. E. G. Whitlam, said the Australian Government's basic aim is to ensure that Australia's mineral resources are developed in such a way as to bring maximum benefits to the Australian people. If this objective is to be achieved, ultimate responsibility for the exploration, development and processing of minerals must rest with Australians. All enterprises, whether Australian or foreign-owned, engaged in exploration, development or processing, must conform with the national interest.

A major objective is to promote Australian equity in, and control of, its resources and industries, and maximum Australian ownership compatible with Australia's long-term capital requirements. The Australian Government recognises, however, that many of the important existing enterprises engaged in the development of the country's resources are under foreign equity control. The promotion of Australian equity in, and control of, her resources and industries will therefore be viewed as a longer-term objective.

Mr. Whitlam said the Australian Government recognised the essential part played by private participants in exploration and development and understood that their continued activity depended upon the prospect of a return for capital employed

commensurate with the high risks sometimes involved. A maximum level of activity could be best achieved by the participation of both private enterprises and public bodies.

Although Australia seeks participation in mineral exploration, limited capital resources and the high risks involved have persuaded the Government that it is more important to secure a high degree of Australian equity participation at the production stage. The development of any mineral discoveries will be subject to approval by the Government in accordance with these guidelines.

The Australian Government's objective is the maximum level of mineral processing consistent with the rational use of Australia's resources.

The Australian Government expects to be informed of all major mineral development proposals – by Australian as well as foreign enterprises – at an early stage. The point of contact will be the Minister for Minerals and Energy who will refer to other Australian Government Ministers matters coming within their area of responsibility. This will assist the Government in ensuring that maximum benefits accrue to the Australian people as a whole.

Ref. CRE 43569. Inquiries CRE tel. 01-215 5319

Applications for temporary exemption from import duty

The Department of Trade is considering applications for the temporary exemption from import duty of the materials listed below on the grounds that these materials are not made in this country or the Commonwealth or the supply available from these sources is not substantial having regard to the existing United Kingdom demand.

Representations are invited from manufacturers in this country or agents of Commonwealth manufacturers who consider they are, or will be within a reasonable period, in a position to supply a substantial proportion of the United Kingdom demand for these materials, or who are interested in their future production.

Temporary exemptions come into effect on the operative date of the Treasury Order in which the materials are specified and normally continue until the end of the current calendar year, when they are reviewed.

Interested parties who wish to make representations should address them to Tariff Division, Department of Trade, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ, preferably through a Trade Association, giving the respective reference shown below and stating whether their names may be passed to the applicants for temporary exemption. Representations should be received by 12 December.

Tariff heading	Proposed definition for tariff purposes	Applied for as	Exemption required until	Reference
29.13	*iso*Phorone	As in previous column	31 December 1975	15236
73.12	'Electrical' hoop and strip of iron or steel cold-rolled, whether or not varnished but not otherwise surface treated or worked; of a thickness of less than 3.0 mm; —with a watt loss, regardless of thickness, of 0.75 watt or less (ECSC) —other (ECSC)	Electrical hoop and strip	31 December 1975	15008

REVISED DEFINITIONS

Interested parties will wish to know that the definition for Sodium bromide (28.33) advertised in *Trade and Industry* on 18 April 1974, has been revised as follows:

Sodium bromide containing not more than 0.5 per cent by weight of chlorides expressed as Cl

Interested parties will wish to know that the definition for Zinc sulphate (28.38) advertised in *Trade and Industry* on 7 June 1972, has been revised as follows:

Zinc sulphate heptahydrate

German Democratic Republic: currency regulations

On 15 November 1974 the German Democratic Republic authorities lowered the minimum amount of currency to be exchanged before entering the Republic and East Berlin. The new amounts will be 13 marks per person per day for visits to the GDR, and 6.50 marks per person per day for visits to East Berlin. Inquiries: CRE tel. 01-215 5267.

Talks on Japanese TV imports

Peter Shore, Secretary of State for Trade, received a delegation on 19 November from the Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunications and Plumbing Union, led by Roy Sanderson, national officer, engineering industry, to discuss the Union's resolution, passed at their annual conference, for restrictions to be placed on imports of TV sets and tubes from Japan in order to protect employment in Britain.

Mr. Sanderson said they were aware of the arrangements under which the Japanese Government restrained exports of televisions to the UK, but it would appear the Japanese wanted open access from 1975 onwards. His union was most concerned that restrictions should be backed up by quotas imposed by the British Government under our treaty with Japan.

The UK TV industry had experienced considerable reductions in employment and short time working due to credit restrictions being made worse by the import activities of the Japanese.

Mr. Shore said that credit controls were removed in 1971 and despite increased production the British industry was unable to satisfy demand in full.

However, Japan had only 5 per cent of the UK TV market in 1971, 9 per cent in 1972, 10 per cent in 1973, and this year it was expected to be still around 10 per cent of the total market which itself had declined.

He said the Japanese had behaved responsibly by restraining their own exports and he saw no reason why the Japanese should not make similar arrangements to restrain exports of TV sets during 1975.

He undertook to monitor closely the situation and said that if the union had further evidence to put to him in the future about the level of imports from Japan he would consider carefully what action might be necessary in the light of such representations.

First meeting of UK-GDR joint trade commission

The first meeting of the United Kingdom-German Democratic Republic Joint Commission on Trade is currently being held in London (26 to 29 November).

Herr A. Schonherr, Director-General in the GDR Ministry of Foreign Trade, is leading the East German delegation, which includes representatives of the Foreign Trade Corporations, Foreign Trade Bank, and of East German industry. John Caines, Under-Secretary, Department of Trade, heads the British delegation, which includes representatives of the East European Trade Council, Confederation of British Industry and the London Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

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SWEDEN	£4·00	£6·80	£5·00	£8·45
SWITZERLAND	£3·65	£4·90	£4·60	£6·00

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Manchester 061-872 5721/2. Newcastle 0632 20843/23900.

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Tariff and Trade Notices

Federal Republic of Germany

Asparagus: import licensing. The Federal German authorities have invited applications from importers in Germany for import licences in respect of preparations of asparagus in airtight containers (tariff nos. 2002 37 and 404). Applications should be submitted to the Bundesamt für Ernährung und Forstwirtschaft, 6 Frankfurt a M 1, Adickesallee 40, Postfach 18 02 03

for tariff no. 2002 37 (Stangenspargel):
until exhaustion of the quota or 24 March 1975 at the latest, quoting 'Announcement No. 20 4868' (import licences will be valid until 30 April 1975); and

for tariff no. 2002 404 (Brechspargel mit Köpfen):
until exhaustion of the quota or 26 June 1975 at the latest, quoting 'Announcement No. 20 4881' (import licences will be valid until 30 June 1975 and these goods may be imported into Germany from 1 January 1975 onwards).

Inquiries OTAR ext. 466/467/482.

Spain

Global trade arrangements. The Spanish *State Gazette*, 11 November 1974, published an additional list of global quotas for the remainder of this year. This includes the goods previously on the list of liberalised trade and temporarily transferred to the sector of global quotas (see *Trade and Industry*, 31 October 1974 page 234). The value of the quota is increased for numbers 23, 32, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38 and 41. The list of goods is as follows:

Quota no.	Tariff no.	Goods	Value of quota (pesetas)
8	69.11.B	Tableware and articles of decorated porcelain	
	69.12.B	Tableware and articles of decorated ceramic materials	
	69.13	Statuettes, ornaments, etc.	
	69.14	Other articles (of ceramic materials)	33,000,000
10	70.21.C	Other articles of glass	15,000,000
11	71.15	Articles consisting of, or incorporating, pearls, precious or semi-precious stones or synthetic stones	
	71.16	Imitation jewellery	26,000,000
12	73.40.C	Other articles of cast iron or steel, other than those without adjustment	40,000,000
13	78.01	Unwrought lead, lead waste and scrap	
	78.02	Wrought bars, rods, angles, shapes and sections, of lead, lead wire	30,000,000
14	82.03.A	Machinery for the remote handling of goods, specially designed for handling highly radio-active materials	
	82.03.B	Spanners and wrenches, including chain-type pipe wrenches	
	82.03.C	Tinman's snips	
	82.03.E	Pincers, pliers, tweezers and the like	
	82.04	Other hand tools	93,000,000
15	82.02	Handsaws and saw blades, other than chains for power saws	30,000,000
17	33.06	Perfumery, cosmetics and toilet preparations	
	34.01.B	Toilet, transparent and medicated soap	36,000,000
19	34.02.B	Surface-active preparations and washing preparations, whether or not containing soap	25,000,000
20	39.01.A	Phenoplasts and furan resins	80,000,000
21	39.01.B	Aminoplasts	54,000,000
23	36.05	Pyrotechnic articles and matches	
	36.06		1,650,000
25	39.02.E	Polyvinyl chloride	54,000,000
26	39.02.C	Polymers and copolymers of styrene	27,500,000
27	39.02.A2	Polyethylene in one of the forms mentioned in	
	39.02.N	Note 3 (c) and (d) to this chapter Waste of methyl polymethacrylate	68,000,000
27 bis	39.07.B	Manufactures of artificial plastic materials, of cellulose esters and of artificial resins	80,000,000
28	50.09	Fabrics of silk	55,000,000
	50.10		
32	59.07	Special fabrics	
	59.08		
	ex 59.11		
	ex 59.12		
	ex 59.13		
	ex 60.03		27,500,000
33	58 01	Carpets, rugs and tapestries	
	58.02		
	58.03		13,000,000
34	58.05.D	Other textile manufactures	
	ex 58.07		
	59.01		
	59.02.C		
	ex 59.04.B		
	ex 59.05.C		
	ex 59.06		
	ex 59.14		
	ex 59.15		23,000,000
36	61.01.A	Outer garments	
	ex 61.01.D		
	61.02.A		
	ex 52.02.D		16,000,000
	61.02.D		
	61.03.A		
37	51.03.A	Under garments	
	ex 61.03.D		
	61.04.A		
	ex 61.04.D		3,000,000
38	61.05	Other garments and fabric accessories	
	61.07		
	61.09		
	61.10.A		
	ex 61.10.D		
	61.11.A		8,500,000
40	84.41.A.1	Sewing machines	9,000,000
41	85.15.A.1	Television and radio receivers	
	85.15.A.2		54,000,000
42	85.15.B.1	Radio-transmitters and transmitter-receivers	
	85.15.B.2		
	85.15.B.3		118,000,000
43	85.15.E	Non-liberalised parts for the manufacture of	
	85.24.C	electric apparatus and carbons for cinematographie	142,000,000
52	92.11.C	Phonographs, dictaphones, and other apparatus	
	92.11.D	for sound recording and reproduction	
	92.11.E		39,000,00
53	92.12.B.2	Sound tapes, etc., recording (not liberalised) and	
	92.13	parts and accessories for non-liberalised apparatus under heading 92.11	47,000,000
55	93.01	Arms	
	93.02		
	93.03		
	93.04		
	93.05		
	93.06		30,000,000
56	93.07	Ammunition	15,000,000
57	97.01	Toys	
	97.02		
	97.03		30,000,000
58	97.04	Games and articles for recreation	
	97.05		
	97.08		24,000,000

Inquiries: OTAR ext. 462/471/472/473.

Further information

In many cases further information on the notices published on these pages is available to British exporters from the Department of Trade. The main branches concerned are: Commercial Relations and Exporters (CRE) Division, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (tel: direct dialling); and Overseas Tariffs and Regulations Section (OTAR), Export Data Branch, Export Services and Promotions Division, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel: 01-248 5757). In each case, the relevant information source is indicated at the end of the notice by its initials (OTAR or CRE) and, in the case of OTAR, the telephone extension. In the Tariff and Trade Notices section countries are grouped by continents as far as possible; they are listed alphabetically on the contents page.

Home compensation tax. The Spanish *State Gazette*, 13 November 1974, announced a temporary concessional rate of 1.5 per cent home compensation tax levy until 22 January 1975 on the following items:

Tariff no.	Description
ex 03.02.A	Cod fish, not dried or salted
04.01	Fresh milk
04.02.A.1.a	Milk in powder
07.05.B.2	String beans
09.01.A	Coffee, not roasted
18.01.A	Raw cocoa beans

The Spanish *State Gazette*, 13 November 1974, announced a temporary concessional rate of 1.5 per cent home compensation tax on the following items:

Tariff no.	Description	Valid until
10.03.B	Barley (other)	22 January 1975
10.04.B	Oats (other)	22 January 1975
10.07.B.2	Grain sorghum	22 January 1975
ex 10.07.B.2	Millet	22 January 1975
26.01.A 2	Iron ore: Other mineral ores containing 62 per cent of iron, dry	22 January 1975
27.01.A	Coal suitable for coking either as imported or mixed with other grades of coal, imported by iron and steel manufacturers for use in their coking plants	22 January 1975
28.42.C	Sodium carbonate	24 January 1975
48.01.A.1	Newsprint	31 December 1974
73.06.A	Steel ingots weighing more than 1,000 kilos	8 January 1975
73.07.B.1	Square or rectangular blooms	8 January 1975
73.07.B.3.a	Flat blooms first quality at least 5 m. long	8 January 1975
73.08	Iron or steel coils for re-rolling	8 January 1975
ex 73.12.D.1 / ex 73.13.D.3.a	First quality tinplate and zinc coated iron or steel, not special, with a minimum width of 457 mm.	14 January 1975
ex 73.13.C.4	Chromed plates	14 January 1975
ex 73.12.C.4 / ex 73.13.D.2.d	Black plate with a minimum width of 457 mm. and a maximum thickness of 0.4 mm.	14 January 1975
73.12.A.1	'Electrical' hoop and strip with a per-kg. watt-loss of not more than 0.75%	8 January 1975
73.13.A.1	'Electrical' plates and sheets, with a per-kg. watt-loss of not more than 0.75%	8 January 1975
73.15.B.3	Hoop and strip, plates and sheets, with a per-kg. watt-loss of not more than 0.75%	8 January 1975

Inquiries: OTAR ext. 462, 471/472/473.

Luxury tax increases. The Spanish *State Gazette*, 9 November 1974, announced an increase of 10 per cent on the existing rates of luxury tax to be paid on goods appearing under the following articles of the law of luxury tax (Law 60/1969).

Article no.	Description
18	Accessories for motor vehicles and trailers
19	Boats and aircraft for private use
21	Sports guns and ammunition for same
22	Jewellery, imitation jewellery, clocks and watches
24	Certain musical instruments and apparatus
25	Works of art and articles of adornment
26	Leather and travel goods
27	Carpets and tapestry
28	Furs and fur clothing
29	Toys
30	Cosmetics and perfumery
32	Miscellaneous articles
33	Whisky, brandies and other spirits

Inquiries: OTAR ext. 462/471/472/473,

Milk: duty suspension extended. The Spanish *State Gazette*, 13 November 1974, announced the extension of the suspension of import duty until 23 January 1975 on fresh milk, tariff heading 04.01, and milk in powder, tariff heading 04.02.A.1.a. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 462/471/472/473.

Malta

Seven-year development plan. The development plan for Malta 1973-80 published as a House of Representatives Bill on 2 November 1974, contains the Government programme on investment, and serves as a guide to economic growth and social progress for the period ending 31 March 1980. Copies of the plan may be loaned from the Statistics and Market Intelligence Library (01-248 5757 ext. 368). Room D16, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU. Applications will be dealt with in order of receipt.

Switzerland

Motor fuel: supplementary tax. The Swiss Federal Council authorised, with effect from 31 August 1974, an increase in the supplementary tax on motor fuel to the following rates:

Tariff no.	Swiss francs per 100 kg. gross weight
27.07.20 27.10.10 27.07.10 27.07.30 27.09.10 27.10.12 27.10.20 27.10.22 27.10.24	35.06 31.70
27.11.10	56.92 (per 100 kg. net weight)

The supplementary tax is levied at the rate of 30 centimes per litre on other fuels in a liquid or gaseous state. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 460/461.

Heating oil: Swiss *Recueil* No. 34 published the following amendment to the import tariff:

Tariff no.		Swiss francs per 100 kg. gross
ex 27.10	Oils for heating purposes:	
70	Heavy oils	1.10
74	Other	2.00

The amendment took effect on 31 August 1974. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 460/461.

Come to London for 'Le Shopping' . . . The attractions of London as a shopping centre for continental visitors are being promoted in a new BBC programme, 'Shopping à Londres'. The programme, broadcast fortnightly in the BBC French Language radio service, is aimed at drawing more visitors – particularly from France, Belgium and Switzerland – to London to shop, not only for luxury goods but for more everyday commodities, whose price and quality are strong selling factors. Names of retailers, manufacturers, brands and prices will be mentioned wherever appropriate in each 15-minute programme, which will be repeated the following day. Shops and manufacturers with a story about a new product or special promotion are invited to contact Liliane Marvin or Christine Fletcher (*pictured above at a London store*) at the BBC French Language Service, Bush House, Strand, London WC2 (tel. 01-240 3456, ext. 2372/2824).

British Ambassador to Sweden, Sir Sam Fowles (centre) being shown round the Durham carpet factory of Hugh Mackay by the sales director, George Scott (right) and accompanied by John Maddigan, the Department of Industry's Northern Region director for exports.

Agricultural products: price supplements. Swiss *Recueil* No. 44 of 11 November 1974 published a revised list of rates of price supplements levied on imports of certain agricultural products. The following BN headings are affected:

ex 0507	ex 0515	ex 0705	ex 0706	ex 0805	ex 1001	ex 1002	ex 1003
ex 1004	ex 1005	ex 1006	ex 1007	ex 1101	ex 1102	ex 1105	ex 1106
ex 1201	ex 1202	ex 1203	ex 1204	ex 1208	ex 1209	ex 1210	ex 1405
ex 1501	ex 1502	ex 1503	ex 1506	ex 1507	ex 1512	ex 1513	ex 1802
ex 2106	2301	2302	ex 2303	ex 2304	ex 2306	ex 2307	

The new rates took effect on 1 November 1974. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 460/461.

Norway

Beer and non-alcoholic carbonated beverages: tax changes. On 1 September 1974 Norway introduced an additional tax on non-alcoholic carbonated beverages and beer imported in expendable packing. The rate of tax is 0.80 Norwegian Kroner per unit. No further information is available. Inquiries. OTAR ext. 458/459.

Israel

Six-month import ban. Further to the notice in *Trade and Industry*, 21 November, the Tel Aviv Chamber of Commerce has released a list of imports which have been banned for six months into Israel as a result of the economic measures announced on 10 November. Although reliable, this list is subject to confirmation and a further notice will be issued as soon as official information is available. The following customs tariff items are affected:

08.01.3000	08.01.4000	08.01.9900	08.03.2000	08.05	08.12
11.02.2039	17.04	22.01.1000	22.03	25.23.1000	30.03.2000
44.15.1500	44.15.2000	58.01	58.02	58.04.4000	58.04.9900
58.09.1032	58.10.1039	60.01.1020	60.01.1090	60.01.2091	60.01.2099
64.01	64.02.9900	64.03	64.04	69.07	69.10.1000
69.10.9900	69.11	69.12	69.13	69.14	70.14.4000
73.38.1010	84.12	84.15.2000	84.19.1000	85.06.1000	85.06.2019
85.06.9900	85.12.2000	85.15.4049	85.15.4041	85.15.4013	87.02.1090
89.01.2090	92.11.9910	92.11.9900	94.01	94.03	99.01
99.02	99.03	99.05	99.06		

Inquiries: OTAR ext. 475/420.

Standards for benzine, edible salt, and solar water heaters. The Standards Institution of Israel has issued the following standards:

SI.90	Hydrocarbon fuels: benzine. This standard applies to benzine intended for use in automotive spark ignition internal combustion engines. It does not apply to benzine for aircraft engines.
SL411	Edible salt.
SI.579	Solar water heaters. This standard deals with water heater plants using solar energy as heating medium – whether including auxiliary electrical heating device or not.

These standards have been declared official and compliance with them will become compulsory 60 days from 20 October 1974.

The Standards Institution of Israel issues English translations of these standards and copies may be obtained from British Standards Institution Library, 2 Park Street, London W1 (tel. 01-629 9000, telex 266933). British exporters requiring technical advice on the standards are advised to contact Technical Help to Exporters, British Standards Institution, Maylands Avenue, Hemel Hempstead, Herts HB1 1BR (tel. 0442 3111, telex 82424).

No further details are available. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 420/475

Saudi Arabia

Additional import duty abolished. In addition to Saudi Arabia's duty reductions published in *Trade and Industry*, 26 September 1974, royal decree 44/M of 12 August 1974, announced that the additional duty of 10 per cent of the import duty on all dutiable goods has been abolished. However, port fees of 15.30 Saudi riyals per metric tonne continue to be levied on all goods exempt from import duty. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 420/475

Ethiopia

Import ban on cars. The Provisional Military Government of Ethiopia has issued the following amendments to the Notice of 4 October 1974, published in *Trade and Industry*, 24 October 1974, page 181, about the import ban on cars.

All cars above 1,300 cc. are banned from importation with the exception of four models.

Orders for cars above 1,300 cc. placed prior to the Notice of 4 October 1974, will not be affected by the prohibition.

The import prohibition will not apply to persons and institutions with duty-free privileges, although transfer of ownership of the prohibited cars will be limited to persons and institutions with duty-free privileges or government departments or welfare organisations. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 471/472/473/462.

The Gambia

Motor vehicles: tariff amendments. The Customs Tariff Amendment No. 23 published in *The Gambia Gazette*, 29 June 1974, amends from 1 July the First Schedule of the customs tariff as follows:

Tariff no.		Tariff description	Rate of duty
87.02		Motor vehicles for the transport of persons, goods or materials (including sports motor vehicles, other than those of heading No. 87.09)	
	A	Motor cars not exceeding 1,200 cc. complete	35%
	B	Motor cars exceeding 1,200 cc. and not exceeding 1,750 cc. complete	40%
	C	Motor cars exceeding 1,750 cc. and not exceeding 2,750 cc. complete	45%
	D	Motor cars exceeding 2,750 cc. and not exceeding 3,000 cc. complete	50%
	E	Motor cars exceeding 3,000 cc. complete	55%
	F	Other	35%

The statistical numbers, statistical description and the units of quantity set fourth against the above item in the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff (Import Duties) remain unchanged. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 473/472/471/462.

CRE Commercial Relations and Exports Divisions
Department of Trade
1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET
Tel. Direct dialling (see end of each notice)

OTAR Overseas Tariffs and Regulations Section,
Export Data Branch
Export Services and Promotions Division
Department of Trade
Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU
Tel. 01-248 5757 (extension at end of each notice)

Nigeria

Invoices. Government Notice No. 1571 published in the Federal Republic of Nigeria *Gazette*, 31 October 1974, amends, with effect from 10 October 1974, Customs and Excise Notice No. 13 published as Government Notice No. 1989 in the Federal Official *Gazette* No. 68, 24 December 1970, as follows:

1 Paragraph 8 (*c*) (*i*) – *Delete* the words 'Certificate A and B' and *substitute* the words 'Certificate A, B and C'.
2 After Certificate A and B in Annex 'D' to the Notice, insert the following Certificate C attached.
3 Paragraph 9 – Insert new sub-paragraph (*i*) (*d*) as follows:
'(*d*) an authorised signatory in the case of a bank/authorised dealer acting as an agent of an oversesa Principal/Exporter (*see* Certificate C at Annex D).'
4 *Delete* sub-paragraph 9 (*ii* and *substitute* the following: '(*ii*) The declarations ARE NOT to be made by an Agent, except as authorised in (*d*) above.'
5 *Delete* paragraph 12 including Notes 1-3 of the paragraph and any references to 'Buying Commission' in the Notice.

CERTIFICATE C
(To be completed by banks and duly authorised dealers acting as agents of Principals/Exporters in cases of drafts dishonoured by non-acceptance/non payment by drawee/importer.)

Area .....•Port/Airport/Station.....

•Ship/Aircraft/Vehicle ..... Date of Arrival .....

Rotation/Identification No .....

I, ...of (*a*) .....
(*Name of signatory in full*) (*Home address*)

and (*b*) .....hereby
(*Business address*)

(*i*) declare that I am the .....
(*status of authorised signatory*)

of .....the agent of Messrs .....
(*Name of bank/Authorised dealer*)

the overseas Principals/Suppliers of the goods specified in the attached .....

.....invoice(s) or other document(s)
(*state how many*)

dated .....and amounting in all to N .....
(*state date of each*)

(*ii*) certify that to the best of my knowledge these invoices conform to the requirements in Nigerian Customs and Excise Notice No. 13;
(*iii*) acknowledge that the Board of Customs and Excise has a lien over the goods until customs duty liability on the goods is fully discharged; and
(*iv*) certify that .....shall make payment
(*Name of Bank/Authorised dealer*)
of any underpayment of duty due to the Board after the release of the said goods.

.....
(*Signature of authorised signatory*)

Date .....

Witness .....
(*Name in full*)

.....
(*Signature*)

Date .....

Inquiries: CRE tel. 01-215 3064/3338.

Weights and measures. A new Weights and Measures Decree has been notified in the Nigerian *Official Gazette*, 10 October 1974. The decree, which repeals the Weights and Measures Act 1962, took effect on 30 September 1974. Inquiries: CRE tel. 01-215 3064/3338

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The General Manager, The Banker Research Unit
Bracken House
10 Cannon Street
London EC4P 4BY

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LIBYAN ARAB REPUBLIC
MINISTRY OF FINANCE
INTERNATIONAL TENDERS NOTICE

A – Tender No. 21/74
Project of Construction of the main and Secondary and Associated Works at Sebha International Airport.

B – Tender No. 22S74
Project of Construction of Buildings, Hangers, Fuel Depot and Associated Works at Sebha International Airport.

The Central Tenders Board invites specialised companies to submit their offers for the above mentioned Tenders. Each Tender is one indivisible part and Tenderers may participate in one or both Tenders.

Tender documents and specifications may be obtained from Civil Aviation Department, El-Saidi Street, Tripoli, against an un-refundable fee of Two Hundred Libyan Dinars.

Tenders to be submitted in wax sealed envelopes bearing the number and subject of the Tender and addressed to:

Chairman of the Central Tenders Board,
Ministry of Finance,
Soliman El-Barouni Street,
Tripoli,
Libyan Arab Republic.

Each Tender to be accompanied by a preliminary deposit of One Hundred Thousand Libyan Dinars. Closing date 3rd February 1975.

South Africa

Export control. South African *Government Gazette* 4447 (Notices R.197 and 198) of 18 October 1974 prohibits the export from the Republic of groundnut oil, sunflower seed oil, cotton seeds and cotton seed oil, except under authority of a permit issued by the Secretary for Agricultural Economics and Marketing, or otherwise than in accordance with the conditions specified in such a permit. Inquiries OTAR ext. 471/472/473/462.

Tariff changes. The following amendments were published in the South African *Government Gazette*, 8 November 1974.

R2031 BN 73.40: Specific provision is made for threaded bung flanges, of iron or steel, of a kind suitable for use with metal drums and the rate of duty thereon is reduced from 20% to free.

INDUSTRIAL REBATES

R2045 BN 49.08: Provision is made for a rebate of the full duty on paper transfer (de calcomanias), in rolls, for the printing of woven fabrics.

R2049 BN 37.08: The provision for a rebate of duty on photo-lithographic plate processing developers and plate coating solutions and on lithographic etches is withdrawn.

GENERAL REBATES

R2046 Item 412.15: The regulation is amended to indicate that the declaration should be signed by the Chief of the South African Defence Force or a person designated by him.

Inquiries: OTAR ext. 471/472/473/462.

Customs tariff application. Customs Tariff Application List 647, published in the South African *Government Gazette*, 22 November 1974, contains an application to the Board of Trade and Industries for increase in duty on the following:

Tents classifiable under tariff heading 6204

Plates, sheets, strip, film and foil of polyacrylic and polymethacrylic derivatives and acrylomethacrylic copolymers, classifiable under tariff sub-heading 39.02.80.40.

Fabrics woven from worsted yarns of fob price per m^2 exceeding 149,5 c but no exceeding 210 c classifiable under tariff sub-heading 53.11.10.90.

British trade organisations thought to be interested in the application are being informed. Any British firm affected which wishes to make representations to the South Aftican Board of Trade and Industries and belongs to a trade organisation should, therefore, first contact its own trade association.

If any firm proposes to make independent representations to the South African authorities and requires further information concerning the application, it should address inquiries to CRE. Inquiries: CRE tel. 01-215 5274.

Malaysia

Woven fabrics of man-made fibres: import control. The Malaysian *Government Gazette* has published the following amendment to the Customs (Prohibition of Imports) (Temporary Protective Measure) Order 1973:

The Customs (Prohibition of Imports) (Temporary Protective Measure) (Amendment) (No. 8) Order 1974 amends the Second Schedule of the 1973 order from 16 October 1974 by including:

Heading no.	Description of goods	Country
56.07	Woven fabrics of man-made fibres (discontinuous or waste):	
	Of synthetic fibres:	
119	other than batek or suiting, printed	All countries
129	other than suiting, coloured or dyed	All countries
199	other than suiting, not printed, coloured or dyed	All countries

The Second Schedule lists goods prohibited from import into West Malaysia without an import licence. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 469/401/468

Australia

Textile fabrics: Textile Authority reference. The Textile Authority has been asked to examine, and report on, the question whether the importation of textile fabrics and apparel of the same kind of textile fabric coated, covered or laminated on both sides with artificial plastic material within tariff item 39.07 is causing market disruption as described in the GATT arrangements on international trade in textiles, and if so what level and duration of restraint measures should be negotiated, and whether interim res-

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ARAB BANK

General Management: Amman Established 1930

Capital & Reserves	16,100,000 Jordan Dinars
Deposits	230,214,000 Jordan Dinars
Total Assets	360,700,000 Jordan Dinars

As at June 30th, 1974

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traint measures should be taken. The Textile Authority was also asked to suggest what other measures should be taken if they felt that restraint measures would be unlikely to overcome market disruption. The tariff items under reference are 60.02, 60.03, 60.04, ex 60.05, 61.01, ex 61.02, ex 61.03, ex 61.04, and 61.10.

Tariff details of these goods may be obtained from Overseas Tariffs and Regulations Section, Export Data Branch, Export House (OTAR ext. 468/469/401).

UK trade associations or firms intending to submit evidence to the Textile Authority should advise the Secretary, Industries Assistance Commission. P.O. Box 80, Canberra, A.C.T., 2600 Australia, without delay by our mail. Interested parties should indicate the goods with which they are concerned and whether, in their evidence at the public hearings, they will be seeking the continuation of the current rates of duty or a change in these rates.

Evidence may be submitted to the Textile Authority either directly by the firm or trade association concerned or through the Australian British Trade Association, 21 Tothill Street, London S.W.1 (01-799 7447). The association charges a fee for its services, the amount varying according to the work entailed in the preparation of a submission and whether or not the interested party is a member. Ref. CRE 1418/74. Inquiries: CRE tel. 01-215 5319.

Rural income fluctuations: Industries Assistance Commission inquiry. The Australian Prime Minister has referred to the Industries Assistance Commission, for inquiry and report, the question whether assistance should be given to reduce fluctuations in the incomes of rural producers, and if so, the nature and extent of such assistance.

UK trade associations or firms intending to submit evidence to the Industries Assistance Commission should advise the Secretary, Industries Assistance Commission, Kings Avenue, Canberra, Act 2600 Australia, without delay by air mail.

Evidence may be submitted to the Industries Assistance Commission either directly by the firm or trade association concerned or through the Australian British Trade Association, 21 Tothill Street, London SW1 (tel. 01-799 7447). The association charges a fee for its services, the amount varying according to the work entailed in the preparation of a submission and whether or not the interested party is a member. Ref. CRE 1417/74. Inquiries: CRE tel. 01-215 5319.

Canada

Tariff changes. The following changes have been announced to the Canadian customs tariff.

NEW EXPIRY DATES

Tariff items 52260-1 and 54110-1 now expire 28 February 1975
Tariff items 38225-1, 43848-1 and 93902-5 now expire 30 June 1975
Tariff items 18115-1, 19830-1, 32636-1, 32701-1, 34740-1, 35120-1, 35312-1, 35705-1, 35710-1, 38240-1, 38245-1, 38250-1, 38262-1, 39008-1, 39715-1, 40140-1, 44505-1, 44577-1, 45310-1, 51104-1, 52255-1, 56130-1, 60435-1, 92934-2, 93205-4, 93819-12, 93818-16 and 93819-18 now expire 31 October 1975
Tariff items 19226-1, 32675-1, 32810-1, 39810-1, 42845-1, 43850-1, 43870-1, 43872-1, 44581-1, 44658-1, 44720-1, 56140-1, 56320-1, 56945-1, 56950-1, 56955-1, 59503-1, 68405-1, 3902-86 now expire 31 October 1976
Tariff item 10546-1 now expires 30 June 1977
Tariff items 706-1, 19255-1, 19260-1, 19731-1, 19760-1, 19820-1, 34715-1, 38255-1, 42840-1, 43847-1, 43861-1, 44564-1, 44565-1, 44576-1, 44663-1, 44664-1, 45505-1, 49203-1, 69626-1, 92852-2 and 92911-4 now expire 31 October 1977
Tariff items 41510-1, 42730-1, 44547-1 and 44652-1 now expire 31 October 1978

AMENDED ITEMS

Tariff item	Description	British preferential tariff	Most favoured nation tariff	General tariff
41527-1	Arm and bed, zig-zag mechanism assemblies, and parts thereof, for use in the manufacture of sewing machine heads (Expiry date 31 October 1975)	Free	Free	25%
44515-1	Porcelains, all of one piece, over 86 in. in length or having an outside diameter greater than 24 in. with or without metal flanges attached, for use in the manufacture of electric instrument and power transformers (Expiry date 28 February 1976)	Free	Free	37½%
86500-1	alpha-Methylstyrene, aniline, dibutylamine, diethylamine, diphenylamine, dodecylaniline and p-phenetidine for use in the manufacture of accelerators, antioxidants, anti-ozonants or retarders for rubber products (Expiry date 30 June 1975)	Free	Free	25%
93901-82	Melamine-formaldehyde and unsaturated polyester sheets, with a paper base, for use in the manufacture of laminated products (Expiry date 31 October 1975)	10%	10%	25%
NEW ITEMS				
9911-1	Dehydrated papaya for use in Canadian manufactures (Expiry date 31 October 1975)	Free	Free	25%
19270-1	Paperboard, not impregnated nor printed, for use in the manufacture of air fresheners (Expiry date 31 October 1975)	Free	Free	35%
35112-1	Gallium metal, gallium scrap, oxides of gallium, gallium arsenide, gallium phosphide, gallium arsenide phosphide and gallium aluminium arsenide, for the remelting, refining or recovery of the gallium content (Expiry date 31 October 1975)	Free	Free	25%
37515-1	Ferro-chromium silicon, being an alloy of iron, chromium and silicon, containing 30% or more by weight of chromium and over 10% by weight of silicon, for use in the manufacture of iron and steel (Expiry date 31 October 1975)	Free	Free	5%
39820-1	Pipes or tubes of iron or steel, centrifugally cast, with plain ends, having wall thicknesses of not less than 5/8 in. nor more than 2½ in., for use in the manufacture of rolls for paper-making machinery (Expiry date 31 October 1975)	Free	Free	30%
40136-1	Copper wire or cable, tinned or coated with a lead-tin alloy, and covered with irradiated crossed-linked polyolefin covering, for use in the manufacture of diesel-electric railway locomotives (Expiry date 31 October 1975)	Free	Free	25%
56131-1	Electrically conductive textile yarns, 25 denier or finer, for use in the manufacture of anti-static yarns for the manufacture of carpets (Expiry date 31 October 1975)	Free	Free	35% and 20c per lb.
56807-1	Rib-stitched, knitted tubing, wholly of 300 denier rayon filament yarns, 30 to 60 ribs in size, for use in the manufacture of doll clothing (Expiry date 31 October 1975)	Free	Free	55%

Chemicals and Plastics Tariff Reduction Order, is amended by adding the following section:

12 Granulated frutose without admixture shall be admitted free of duty when entitled to admission under the British Preferential Tariff or the Most-Favoured-Nation Tariff and shall be referred to as tariff item 92943-2.

This subsection shall cease to have effect on 31 October 1975:

2 Schedule A to the said Order is amended by deleting the words 'alpha-Methylstyrene' where they appear in Column II opposite tariff item 92901-1.

Inquiries: OTAR 455/456/457

Cardiac pacemakers. The Health Protection Branch of the Canadian Department of Health and Welfare has issued Information Letter

No. 430 proposing that regulations should be established for the labelling, construction and performance of cardiac pacemakers. Comments should be made by 8 December. Details are available. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 455/457/7312.

Yeast: tariff board inquiry. The Canadian Tariff Board is to hold an inquiry into the level of tariff protection on live yeast, classified under item 3600-1. Although only tariff item 3600-1 has been specified in the announcement of the inquiry, the board will be studying all aspects of the yeast industry for its report and recommendations in respect of live yeast. Evidence should be submitted in writing by 20 December 1974. Public sittings of the board will begin on 4 March 1975 in Ottawa. Details are available. Inquiries: CRE tel. 01-215 5397.

Barbados

Flour, meal, and flakes of potato: import licensing. The Barbados authorities by order 241 of 25 October 1974, state that an import licence is required for the importation of flour, meal, and flakes of potato. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 7312/456/457.

Argentina

Import duty changes. The following changes in import duty were announced by the Argentine authorities in Resolution 1074/74 of 12 June 1974:

28.25.00.02	Titanium dioxide, in grain, in a concentration of 99.9%, with an Import Licence from the Secretary of State for Industrial Development	1%
32.07.01.35	Titanium dioxide, further treated, with additives, with an Import Licence from the Secretary of State for Industrial Development	1%

Inquiries: OTAR ext. 474/476.

Import duty suspension. Resolution 1089/74 of 21 August 1974 suspended import duties on goods under headings 29.25.01.01 and 31.02.02.08 for a period of 180 days from 22 August 1974. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 474/476.

Exemptions from prior deposits. Central Bank circular RC506 exempted goods under the following tariff headings from prior deposit requirements:

29.02.02.06	
29.14.01.77	Hexyl coprylate and p-crecyl coprylate only
29.31.02.09	
29.39.06.10	Cortisone acetate only
29.39.06.58	
29.42.04.01	Raw cocaine only
48.15.00.18	
68.04.00.07	
73.12.00.06	
73.13.01.05	
73.13.01.06	
73.13.05.03	

Inquiries: OTAR ext. 474/476.

Printing paper: prohibition lifted. Resolution 1235 of 26 September 1974 issued by the Ministry of Economy lifts the ban on the import of sheets of paper for offset printing machines, Rotaprint and similar types, 36.8 by 22.5 cm (BN 48.13.00.00). The ban was established by Decree 2118/71. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 474/476.

Brazil

Financial credits. The Brazilian authorities announced on 25 October a temporary reduction from 25 per cent to 5 per cent in the tax on interest, commissions and expenses paid on (foreign) financial credits duly registered with the Central Bank. This is a further measure, following the reduction from 10 to 5 years in the minimium term for financial credits, aimed at stimulating the inflow of foreign capital. Inquiries: CRE tel. 01-215 5293.

Import regulations. The Foreign Trade Department of the Bank of Brazil (CACEX) has introduced changes in the periods of validity of import certificates, which will in future be as follows:

a 60 days for goods subject to special price controls imposed by CACEX

b 60 days for the nationalisation of goods which have been brought into Brazil for display at exhibitions, under the special regulations governing such imports

c 90 days for goods with an import tariff of 55 per cent or above

d 90 days for raw materials, food, parts and accessories imported separately (see e below) and other products not covered in other sub-paragraphs

e 180 days for machines, equipment, apparatus and instruments and the parts and accessories which normally accompany them, if not covered by other stipulations

f 180 days for certain goods for which CACEX exceptionally allow special procedures (VIII b of CACEX Comunicado 463 which lays down Brazilian import regulations)

g longer for goods manufactured to order when there are special stipulations regarding delivery.

CACEX may require to re-examine the prices of goods to be imported before granting an extension of an import licence. Licences may only be renewed once, for a maximum period equal to the period of validity of the licence already issued, but in cases covered by b above, no renewal is permitted and in the case of g the extension may not exceed 180 days. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 474/476.

Chile

Exchange rates. The Chilean Central Bank has announced the following revised exchange rates effective from 8 November 1974:

'Bank' rate raised from 1,250 escudos to 1,340 escudos per US dollar.

'Brokers' rate raised from 1,350 escudos to 1,450 escudos per US dollar.

Inquiries: CRE tel. 01-215 5289.

Import duty reductions. Decree No. 1.130 published in the Chilean *Diario Oficial*, 7 August 1974, reduced the import duty to 10 per cent on a wide range of goods under BN chapters 84 to 87 inclusive. The reduction will apply only to imports conducted on a cash basis and for which formal import registrations are issued before 31 December 1974. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 474/476.

United States

Federal Register notices. Notices of interest to British exporters have been published in the United States *Federal Register* on the dates shown in parentheses:

Food advertising. Proposal by the Federal Trade Commission of a Trade Regulation Rule concerning food advertising, dealing with Nutrient and Calorie claims. Written comments (20 copies) invited by 5 February 1975 (11 November 1974).

Retreaded tyres. New permanent labelling requirements to Standard No. 117, Retreaded Pneumatic Tyres. Effective date 12 May 1975 (12 November 1974).

Motor vehicle air brake systems. Details of amendments (effective 1 March 1975) to Standard No. 121 concerning the stopping power, relating to and defining 'gross axle weight rating' (12 November 1974).

Inactivated influenza vaccine. Details of a general test imposed by the FDA on the safety of the vaccine (13 November 1974).

Food labelling. An FDA notice extending to 30 June 1975 the uniform effective date for new regulations (14 November 1974).

Motor vehicle air brake systems. Amendments to Standard No. 121 Air Brake Systems and a proposed new method to establish test procedure for tractor-trailer vehicle combinations. Comments (10 copies) by 16 December 1974. Proposed effective date 1 January 1975 (14 November 1974).

A copy of the test is available in each case. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 456/457/7312.

Statistics

The economy: selected indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where shown otherwise

	Gross domestic product (average estimate)	Consumers expenditure	Fixed capital expenditure			Changes in stocks				Balance of payments		
			Total	of which: Manufacturing industry	of which: Distributive and service industries	Total	of which: Manufacturing industry	of which: Wholesalers	of which: Retailers	Current balance	Visible balance	Invisible balance
	at 1970 prices		at 1970 prices			at 1970 prices				at current prices		
Base of index	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970							
£m in base year		31,404	9,223	2,130	2,089	series in £ million				series in £ million		
1969	99	98	98	95	92	416		42	33	445	−143	588
1970	100	100	100	100	100	257	324	68	−23	692	−9	701
1971	101	103	100	94	102	−7	−126	52	−4	1,093	285	808
1972	104	109	103	85	115	−39	−205	48	3	114	−677	791
1973	109	114	108	90	121	674	374	32	242	−1,210	−2,375	1,165
1971 4th qtr.	102	105	101	90	103	—	−37	3	17	248	60	188
1972 1st qtr.	101	106	103	90	107	−36	−62	17	−16	71	−121	192
2nd qtr.	104	108	103	84	115	−27	−106	1	38	112	−64	176
3rd qtr.	104	110	102	82	115	−13	−42	6	−13	−116	−284	163
4th qtr.	106	111	105	83	123	−37	7	24	−6	+2	−208	210
1973 1st qtr.	110	115	111	89	126	257	146	11	32	−184	−351	167
2nd qtr.	109	112	104	86	112	202	61	−9	163	−195	−399	204
3rd qtr.	110	114	109	91	120	94	68	6	22	−274	−606	332
4th qtr.	110	114	109	94	124	121	99	24	25	−557	−1,019	462
1974 1st qtr.	106	114	111	98	111	−258	−100	8	−73	−985	−1,286	301
2nd qtr.	110	112	102	99	106	216	105	38	17	−1,051	−1,361	310
% change last 2 qtrs. on prev. 2 qtrs.	−1.6	−0.9	−2.9	+6.6	−11.1							
on a year earlier	−1.4	−0.6	−1.2	+12.9	−8.8							

	Index of industrial production		Personal expenditure		Prices and costs					Labour				Trade§	
	Total all industries	Total manufacturing industries	Retail sales	Cars: new registrations	Index of retail prices	% increase on a year earlier	Index of wholesale prices: all manufacturing industry: basic materials and fuel used‡	Index of wholesale prices: all manufacturing industry: manufactured products: home sales‡	Basic hourly wage rates of manual workers (all industries and services)‡	Unemployed excluding school leavers and adult students: mid-month count	Unemployed excluding school leavers and adult students: % of total employees	Unfilled vacancies for adults: mid-month count		Exports	Imports
				monthly averages	Index‡									monthly averages	
Base of index	1970	1970	1971		Jan 16, 1962		1970	1970	July 31, 1972					Series in £ million	
£m in base year			15,895	thousands						thousands		thousands			
1970	100.0	100.0	99.0	91.4	140.2	6.4	100.0	100.0	78.5	568	2.5	186		658	659
1971	100.4	99.6	100.0	108.5	153.4	9.4	104.6	109.0	88.9	737	3.2	129		733	709
1972	102.4	102.0	105.8	138.6	164.3	7.1	109.2	114.8	101.4	816	3.6	145		761	818
1973	109.8	110.3	110.7	137.3	179.4	9.2	144.4	123.2•	115.5	581	2.6	304		953	1,151
1972 4th qtr.	105.9	105.7	109.2	144	169.4	7.7	115.6	118.0	107.8	750	3.3	179		871	940
1973 1st qtr.	109.8	109.7	111.8	152	172.4	8.0	126.0	119.5	108.8	667	2.9	228		878	995
2nd qtr.	109.4	109.8	108.3	136	177.9	9.3	133.3	120.1•	112.6	605	2.6	289		931	1,064
3rd qtr.	110.7	111.4	110.6	143	180.2	9.2	150.8	124.2	118.4	562	2.5	334		995	1,197
4th qtr.	109.5	110.4	112.0	119	186.8	10.3	167.6	129.1	120.9	489	2.2	364		1,008	1,348
1974 1st qtr.	103.7	105.8	109.9	103	101.4†	12.9	214.3	138.4	125.0	543	2.4	285		1,124	1,553
2nd qtr.	108.5	109.7	107.5	104	107.5	15.8	215.8	148.9	131.7	552	2.4	309		1,283	1,737
3rd qtr.	109.7	110.9	111.0	108	110.2	17.0	216.1	155.8	142.7	600	2.7	306		1,370	1,759
1973 Sept.	110.8	111.6	110.6	129	181.8	9.3	154.7	125.8	120.0	542	2.4	349		1,043	1,239
Oct.	111.4	112.0	111.2	127	185.4	9.9	161.7	127.7	120.3	512	2.3	363		982	1,385
Nov.	110.4	111.7	112.1	126	186.8	10.3	166.0	129.0	121.0	486	2.2	368		1,022	1,304
Dec.	106.6	107.5	112.6	103	188.2	10.6	175.1	130.6	122.0	470	2.1	362		1,019	1,354
1974 Jan.	101.5	102.5	109.2	93	191.8	12.0	210.7	134.1	123.7	535	2.4	304		1,012	1,391
Feb.	103.3	106.8	110.2	109	101.7†	13.2	215.1	138.5	124.7	549	2.4	278		1,153	1,599
Mar.	106.3	108.1	110.1	106	102.6	13.5	217.0	142.2	126.5	545	2.4	274		1,208	1,675
Apr.	108.1	109.5	108.1	96	106.1	15.2	217.4	146.3	127.6	546	2.4	297		1,255	1,662
May	108.1	108.9	105.8	105	107.6	15.9	216.0	148.9	131.5	548	2.4	314		1,270	1,747
June	109.3	110.8	108.3	111	108.7	16.5	213.9	151.1	136.1	561	2.5	317		1,325	1,802
July	110.0	111.1	109.3	105	109.7	17.1	214.6	153.5	138.7	582	2.6	317		1,322	1,797
Aug.	110.1	111.8	111.5	102	109.8	16.9	216.7	156.1	145.2	606	2.7	298		1,372	1,692
Sept.	109.1	109.8	112.1	118	111.0	17.1	216.0 p	158.5 p	146.9	612	2.7	303		1,415	1,788
Oct.			111.5 p	101	113.2	17.1	223.0 p	161.2 p	148.0	607	2.7	297		1,325 p	1,765 p
Nov.										608 p	2.7 p	276 p			
% change latest 3 months on prev. 3 months	+1.1	+1.1	+3.8	−0.6	+2.5		+1.7	+4.9	+8.1	+7.9		−5.3		+5.0	−1.9
on a year earlier	−0.9	−0.5	+0.8	−22.0	+17.0		+39.8	+26.0	+21.5	+12.9		−13.8		+36.8	+37.0

(‡) Not seasonally adjusted. (§) On a balance of payments basis. • After April 1973, affected by changes due to VAT. † Base of index Jan 1974 = 100.

Footwear industry: orders, deliveries and stocks

In the three months ended August 1974 deliveries were estimated to be 1 per cent lower, on a seasonally adjusted pairage basis, than in the three months ended May 1974. Net new orders were 7 per cent lower than in the previous three months while at the end of August orders on hand were 11 per cent down on the May 1974 level. The index of production in the three months ended August 1974 was 11 per cent higher than in the three months ended May 1974.

A detailed breakdown of manufacturers' deliveries by type of footwear in pairage and value terms, together with figures of exports, imports, consumer expenditure, prices and employment are published in the Business Monitor Production Series under the reference PQ450.

The table below is compiled from the results of the monthly and quarterly inquiries which started at the beginning of 1971 and the KS inquiry which they superseded. Linkage factors spanning the fourth quarter 1970 and the first quarter 1971 have been calculated from matching samples of firms contributing to both the old and new inquiries and the KS results adjusted to provide a single, broadly comparable series. Since the linking factors cover only two quarters however, the amended back data for 1966-70 should be interpreted with caution.

Symbols used in all statistical tables

.. not available	r revised
— nil or less than half	* five week period
the final digit shown	ø fifty-three week
p provisional	period

The index of production is calculated from the value of total sales of work done by firms classified to the footwear industry (Minimum List Heading 450 of the standard industrial classification). The movements shown by the index numbers will frequently differ from those shown by the absolute figures of pairage and value which relate to complete footwear only sold by manufacturers classified to MLH 450 and to other industries (eg rubber) in the SIC.

Index of production: Orders on hand, net new orders, deliveries and stocks of complete footwear

Monthly averages or monthly totals

	Index of production 1970 = 100	Orders on hand (end period)			Net new orders			Deliveries			Stocks (end period)
		Million pairs		£ million	Million pairs		£ million	Million pairs		£ million	Million pairs
1966		33.6						16.4			
1967		37.8			16.5			16.1			
1968	113	41.6			17.3			17.0			
1969	108	34.6			15.9			16.5			
1970	100	38.9			16.6			16.2			
1971	108	32.5		55.7	15.7			16.2		23.8	19.4
1972	104	29.5		59.6	15.2		24.8	15.4		24.5	18.5
1973	108	46.2		85.2	17.1		30.5	15.7		28.4	16.5
	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Actual
1973 1st quarter	105	36.2	34.9	62.4	18.1	15.4	29.6	15.9	15.5	28.7	18.7
2nd quarter	108	45.8	41.8	86.5	18.0	18.1	34.0	14.9	15.8	25.9	20.6
3rd quarter	110	40.6	50.7	73.9	13.7	18.2	25.0	15.5	15.2	29.2	16.3
4th quarter	111	46.2	51.2	85.2	18.4	16.5	33.6	16.5	16.3	29.8	16.5
1974 1st quarter	101	52.2	51.8	89.0	15.9	14.0	30.7	13.9	13.8	29.4	13.6
2nd quarter p	113	52.4	48.1	95.1	14.6	14.2	32.1	14.6	15.5	30.0	19.4
1973 January	101	33.1	36.8	61.7	18.1	16.3	27.9	14.5	14.5	25.8	
February	108	34.5	36.5	61.4	16.8	15.4	27.8	15.4	15.7	28.1	
March	106	36.2	34.9	62.4	19.5	14.5	33.1	17.8	16.2	32.2	
April	110	41.0	36.6	75.2	19.5	17.2	38.8	14.8	15.4	25.9	
May	106	45.4	37.7	86.7	20.1	17.3	38.6	15.6	16.2	27.0	
June	107	45.8	41.8	86.5	14.5	19.7	24.6	14.1	15.7	24.9	
July	110	42.7	44.1	76.6	11.9	17.7	17.4	15.0	15.5	27.3	
August	113	41.3	46.8	75.2	14.0	18.2	27.9	15.4	15.5	29.3	
September	109	40.6	50.7	73.9	15.4	18.6	29.7	16.1	14.7	31.0	
October	109	45.6	54.7	81.3	24.4	19.8	42.7	19.4	15.8	35.4	
November	114	49.1	55.3	92.5	21.5	17.3	43.2	17.9	16.7	32.0	
December	109	46.2	51.2	85.2	9.2	12.3	14.7	12.1	16.4	22.0	
1974 January	98	46.5	50.6	86.4	12.8	12.0	27.1	12.5	12.6	25.9	
February	98	50.8	53.4	88.0	17.4	16.1	29.3	13.1	13.3	27.6	
March	108	52.2	51.8	89.0	17.6	13.8	35.7	16.1	15.4	34.7	
April p	115	55.7	52.2	92.4	19.0	16.0	35.0	15.6	15.5	31.6	
May p	106	56.4	50.2	101.3	15.4	13.3	38.9	14.7	15.3	30.0	
June p	117	52.4	48.1	95.1	9.4	13.5	22.3	13.4	15.6	28.5	
July p	127	46.4	46.4	85.1	9.3	13.3	26.0	15.3	15.1	36.0	
August p	120	41.9	44.6	77.7	9.7	13.3	25.1	14.3	15.0	32.5	

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Census of Production, 1963, 1968 and 1970-1972. Estimates of regional capital expenditure

The following table brings together from censuses of production data on net capital expenditure in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland and the eight standard regions of England for the years 1963, 1968 and 1970 to 1972. The figures for 1963 and 1968 are from the Report on the Census of Production for 1968 (part 157, table 29, which will be published shortly). The figures for 1970 and 1971 are aggregations of regional data given in the census reports for individual industries for those years (Business Monitor PA Series). The estimates of capital expenditure for 1972 are provisional.

Inquiries about the Annual Census of Production should be made to: the Business Statistics Office, Cardiff Road, Newport, Gwent. NPT 1XG. (Tel. 0633--56111, ext. 2455).

Net capital expenditure by industry groups (a) (b)

All manufacturing industries: all establishments in the United Kingdom

£ million

		Food, drink and tobacco Order III	Coal, petroleum and chemical products Orders IV-VI	Engineering and allied industries Orders VII-XII	Textiles, leather and clothing Orders XIII-XV	Other manufacturing industries Orders XVI-XIX	All manufacturing industries Orders III-XIX
United Kingdom	1963	139.2	287.6	333.7	84.1	181.9	1,026.4
	1968	199.3	434.3	456.6	146.7	288.3	1,525.2
	1970	238.3	753.6	665.3	172.7	334.4	2,164.3
	1971	258.8	857.1	585.0	147.8	354.1	2,202.8
	1972 (c)	276.1	724.7	535.1	134.7	368.0	2,038.6
Standard regions North	1963	3.8	33.7	14.2	3.3	4.7	59.7
	1968	8.1	61.9	19.2	8.5	14.3	112.1
	1970	8.8	131.8	26 9	15.4	14.8	197.8
	1971	9.5	127.5	43.4	10.7	18.6	209.7
	1972 (c)	..	..	..	..	..	147.6
Yorkshire and Humberside	1963	12.5	57.4	22.2	16.2	13.8	122.0
	1968	16.2	42.2	29.0	26.2	22.3	135.8
	1970	18.4	117.7	46.3	25.7	26.8	234.9
	1971	16.9	198.8	37.1	22.6	27.2	302.6
	1972 (c)	..	..	..	..	..	227.4
East Midlands	1963	6.3	13.5	16.0	12.6	9.5	57.8
	1968	9.7	16.9	37.0	21.5	15.3	100.4
	1970	15.0	19.4	37.1	28.3	16.9	116.6
	1971	21.4	27.3	29.3	17.5	19.5	115.0
	1972 (c)	..	..	..	..	..	112.6
East Anglia	1963	8.2	1.6	5.4	1.0	4.9	20.9
	1968	11.2	2.7	9.4	1.7	8.1	33.2
	1970	13.2	6.1	11.0	..(d)	.. (d)	42.1
	1971	17.7	8.5	12.0	0.7	8.6	47.6
	1972 (c)	..	..	..	..	..	42.9
South East	1963	34.4	40.6	119.3	7.0	67.2	268.5
	1968	51.3	71.4	127.7	10.2	87.0	347.6
	1970	54.6	76.9	210.6	13.3 (d)	122.5 (d)	466.3
	1971	56.9	85.5	185.7	14 6	100 5	443.2
	1972 (c)	..	..	..	..	..	430.1
South West	1963	10.4	6.8	12.6	2.5	8.7	41.0
	1968	18.2	9.1	22.8	4.0	15.4	69.5
	1970	17.8	15.2	34.8	5.5	17.3	90.6
	1971	18.0	10.5	29.6	2.4	14.3	74.8
	1972 (c)	..	..	..	..	..	89.4
West Midlands	1963	15.7	33.3	58.9	4.5	20.0	132.2
	1968	17.6	33.6	82.6	5.7	34.8	174.4
	1970	21.7	38.1	114.2	8.6	36.0	218.7
	1971	30.0	39.1	95.1	4.4	56.0	224.7
	1972 (c)	..	..	..	..	..	259.3
North West	1963	23.8	39.9	36.5	20.4	28.9	149.5
	1968	32.4	76.9	59.8	35.7	43.8	248.6
	1970	31.8	127.1	78.4	30.4	48.8	316.5
	1971	34.9	156.9	67.9	24.5	58.4	342.6
	1972 (c)	..	..	..	..	..	347.5
England	1963	115.1	226.6	285.1	67.4	157.6	851.7
	1968	164.8	314.8	387.6	113.5	240.9	1,221.6
	1970	181.3	532.3	559.5	127.3	283.1	1,683.5
	1971	205.4	654.2	500.3	97.4	303.0	1,760.3
	1972 (c)	..	..	..	..	..	1,656.8
Wales	1963	3.6	33.6	10.4	3.4	7.0	58.1
	1968	3.5	59.6	14.6	5.7	14.1	97.5
	1970	5.5	138.0	34.2	8.7	17.6	204.0
	1971	7.6	152.5	26.5	7.6	11.8	206.0
	1972 (c)	..	..	..	..	..	163.3
Scotland	1963	16.4	24.6	30.3	6.6	14.9	92.8
	1968	25.1	58.2	44.5	14.5	21.8	164.2
	1970	43.5	81.9	58.7	12.8	23.9	220.7
	1971	37.6	48.7	51.1	13.6	27.6	178.6
	1972 (c)	..	..	..	..	.	169.1
Northern Ireland	1963	4.1	2.8	7.7	6.6	2.4	23.8
	1968	6.0	1.8	9.9	12.9	11.4	41.9
	1970	8.0	1.6	12.7	24.0	9.8	56.1
	1971	8.2	1.8	7.1	29.2	11.8	58.1
	1972 (c)	..	..	..	..	..	49.4

(a) Net Capital Expenditure: new building work plus acquisitions less disposals of land and existing buildings, plant and machinery and vehicles. Expenditure on new establishments which have not commenced production in the year is excluded from the figures for 1963 and 1968. Figures differ from those in the National Income and Expenditure Blue Book (eg Table 58) for this and other reasons, a major one affecting all years being that the latter excludes transactions in land and existing buildings.

(b) Industry groups: Orders or combinations of Orders in the Standard Industrial Classification (revised 1968).

(c) Provisional estimates.

(d) For 1970 to avoid disclosure figures for the South East region includes the value for East Anglia.

Production of man-made fibres in September

In the third quarter of 1974 the volume of production of man-made fibres, seasonally adjusted, was estimated to have been 7 per cent lower than in the second quarter of 1974. Total production by weight of man-made fibres in the period January-September 1974 was 8 per cent lower than in the corresponding period of 1973; output of continuous filament decreased by 8 per cent and staple fibre decreased by 7 per cent. Output in September was again affected by industrial stoppages.

Man-made fibre production

Thousand metric tons

	Total	Continuous filament (singles)	Staple fibre
1968	539.1	241.8	297.4
1969	553.9	252.5	301.5
1970	599.4	257.6	341.9
1971	613.1	276.4	336.7
1972	626.5	264.0	362.5
1973	730.8	305.6	425.3
1973 1st quarter	183.5	78.1	105.4
2nd quarter	186.1	79.4	106.7
3rd quarter	171.4	70.6	100.8
4th quarter	189.9	77.5	112.4
1974 1st quarter	174.0	69.9	104.1
2nd quarter	175.1	71.7	103.4
3rd quarter	149.9	67.1	82.7
1973 July	59.5	24.1	35.4
August	55.0	22.0	33.0
September	56.8	24.5	32.3
October	67.1	27.3	39.7
November	63.0	25.9	37.1
December	59.8	24.3	35.5
1974 January	57.1	21.7	35.4
February	54.9	22.4	32.5
March	62.1	25.9	36.2
April	63.9	25.6	38.3
May	55.9	24.9	31.0
June	55.3	21.1	34.2
July	55.6	22.8	32.8
August	48.5	21.3	27.2
September	45.9	23.1	22.8

Index of the volume of production

1970 = 100

1968	87
1969	92
1970	100
1971	106
1972	107
1973	127

	Actual	Seasonally adjusted
1973 1st quarter	129	127
2nd quarter	131	128
3rd quarter	118	125
4th quarter	130	129
1974 1st quarter	120	117
2nd quarter	119	116
3rd quarter	109	117
1973 July	120	126
August	112	127
September	124	125
October	137	135
November	134	129
December	120	124
1974 January	112	110
February	122	120
March	125	121
April	131	129
May	116	112
June	110	107
July	113	119
August	106	120
September	109	110

The actual figures allow for differences in the length of calendar months but not for holidays or other seasonal variations. The seasonally adjusted figures are based on the seasonal pattern up to the end of 1973, and may be subject to slight revision when the complete figures for 1974 are incorporated.

Tel. 01-212 0531 or 01-212 6474.

Quarterly analysis of man-made fibres production

Production by weight of synthetic fibres in the third quarter of 1974 was 6 per cent less than in the corresponding period of 1973 while production of viscose and acetate fibres, which was affected by industrial stoppages, was 24 per cent less. Within the total for synthetic fibres, production of continuous filament yarn decreased by 10 per cent and staple fibre decreased by 2 per cent. Under the heading 'viscose and acetate', production of continuous filament yarn increased by 10 per cent and staple fibre decreased by 36 per cent compared with the third quarter of 1973.

Analysis of man-made fibre production

Thousand metric tons

	Total		Continuous filament		Staple fibre	
	Synthetic	Viscose +acetate	Synthetic	Viscose +acetate	Synthetic	Viscose +acetate
1968	268.4	270.8	144.3	97.5	124.1	173.3
1969	291.4	262.5	155.9	96.6	135.5	166.0
1970	336.9	262.5	166.6	90.9	170.3	171.6
1971	357.3	255.7	191.2	85.2	166.1	170.6
1972	373.9	252.6	196.4	67.6	177.5	185.0
1973	453.9	277.0	233.0	72.6	220.9	204.4
1972 1st quarter	88.1	57.7	44.9	14.7	43.2	43.0
2nd quarter	95.5	66.4	48.0	17.8	47.5	48.6
3rd quarter	88.5	61.4	46.2	16.9	42.3	44.5
4th quarter	102.0	67.2	57.3	18.2	44.7	49.0
1973 1st quarter	111.8	71.7	59.7	18.4	52.1	53.3
2nd quarter	116.2	70.0	60.6	18.8	55.6	51.2
3rd quarter	107.9	63.5	54.1	16.5	53.8	47.0
4th quarter	118.0	71.9	58.5	19.0	59.5	52.9
1974 1st quarter	105.3	68.7	52.4	17.6	52.9	51.1
2nd quarter	104.6	70.5	51.3	20.4	53.4	50.1
3rd quarter	101.5	48.4	48.9	18.2	52.5	30.2

The heading 'Viscose + acetate' includes triacetate.

Deliveries of man-made fibres in the third quarter

Total deliveries of man-made fibres in the third quarter of 1974 were 18 per cent less than in the third quarter of 1973. Deliveries of continuous filament yarns to the home trade were 13 per cent less than in the third quarter of 1973, while deliveries of staple fibre were 16 per cent less.

Deliveries of staple fibre (*a*)

Thousand metric tons

		Home					
	Total	Total	Cotton spinning	Wool spinning	Flax spinning	Other systems and sundries	Exports (*b*)
1968	282.4	173.1	52.3	58.2	26.3	36.3	109.3
1969	299.3	169.2	51.1	51.5	28.0	38.6	130.1
1970	329.4	191.4	57.6	57.1	31.5	45.2	138.1
1971	338.7	185.9	59.6	50.1	29.3	46.9	152.9

		Home				
	Total	Total	Cotton spinning	Wool spinning	Other systems and sundries	Exports (*b*)
1972	363.9	186.4	49.5	33.4	103.5	177.5
1973	434.8	235.4	62.8	56.0	116.7	199.4
1973 1st qtr.	106.6	56.7	14.9	12.0	29.8	50.0
2nd qtr.	108.1	62.2	16.5	14.9	30.9	45.9
3rd qtr.	103.9	53.4	14.3	12.7	26.5	50.5
4th qtr.	116.2	63.1	17.1	16.4	29.6	53.1
1974 1st qtr.	103.8	48.3	12.6	13.0	22.6	55.5
2nd qtr.	103.2	59.7	16.5	14.9	28.3	43.5
3rd qtr.	83.4	45.1	11.5	12.1	21.5	38.3

(*a*) The classification of end uses was revised in January 1972, and the figures for deliveries to individual industries from the first quarter 1972 are not comparable with those for earlier years.

(*b*) The figures refer to deliveries from the industry direct for export and may differ from the totals recorded as exports in the monthly trade accounts.

Deliveries of continuous filament yarns (*a*)

Thousand metric tons

	Total	Home							Exports as yarn (*b*)
		Total	Broad weaving	Carpets and rugs	Weft knitting	Warp knitting	Industrial purposes (tyres etc.)	Other purposes	
1968	238.4	188.9	35.3	4.7	54.9	32.0	52.2	9.8	49.4
1969	242.7	193.6	33.7	5.5	51.9	35.3	58.8	8.4	49.1
1970	254.8	198.1	28.2	7.1	63.7	38.0	53.3	7.8	56.7
1971	261.4	198.7	25.3	8.7	69.9	41.4	43.5	9.9	62.7

	Total	Home						Textured or texturing for all purposes other than carpets or industrial	Exports as yarn (*b*)
		Total	Broad weaving	Carpets and rugs	Warp knitting	Industrial purposes (tyres, etc.)	Other purposes		
1972	270.1	198.7	25.1	13.4	40.4	40.8	10.0	69.0	71.4
1973	313.6	227.5	25.8	19.4	46.6	45.4	13.0	77.4	86.1
1973 1st quarter	82.4	59.0	6.8	4.5	12.3	11.7	3.0	20.7	23.4
2nd quarter	81.8	60.2	6.5	5.3	12.2	12.6	3.4	20.2	21.7
3rd quarter	71.1	50.2	5.7	4.4	10.5	9.9	2.9	16.8	20.8
4th quarter	78.3	58.1	6.9	5.3	11.6	11.1	3.6	19.6	20.2
1974 1st quarter	72.7	50.9	4.8	4.0	10.8	9.0	3.1	19.2	21.7
2nd quarter	71.9	51.8	6.2	4.4	9.9	9.6	3.2	18.5	20.1
3rd quarter	59.4	43.6	5.7	3.2	8.4	7.4	3.0	15.9	15.8

(*a*) The classification of end uses was revised in January 1968 and the figures for deliveries to individual industries 1968 to 1971 might not be fully comparable with those for earlier years. From January 1972 a further reclassification was introduced: deliveries of textured yarns and yarns for texturing, which were previously included in the figures for individual industries, are shown separately from the first quarter 1972.

(*b*) The figures refer to deliveries from the industry direct for export and may differ from the totals recorded as exports in the monthly trade accounts.

Sales in the carpet industry in September

The daily rate of manufacturer's sales by value in September at current prices was provisionally estimated to have been 4 per cent more than in September 1973; assuming 21 working days in September 1974 and 20 working days in September 1973. In the three months ended September 1974, the daily rate of manufacturer's sales was provisionally estimated to have been 10 per cent more than in the corresponding period of 12 months ago, assuming 65 working days in the three months ended September 1974 and 64 working days in the three months ended September 1973. The index numbers which are of manufacturer's sales by value, have been adjusted for the length of the working month, but not for non-statutory holidays or other seasonal factors. The Wholesale Price Index of carpets is shown as a guide to the movement in prices.

1970 = 100

	Index of manufacturers' sales at current prices	Wholesale price index
1969	93	96.6
1970	100	100.0
1971	115	104.9
1972	135	111.7
1973	166	130.2
1973 Quarter ended June	171	127.7
Quarter ended September	149	132.7
Quarter ended December	183	135.1
1974 Quarter ended March	165	141.5
Quarter ended June	186	150.6
Quarter ended September	164	158.7*
1973 June	168	131.0
July	133	132.5
August	140	132.7
September	177	132.8
1974 June	194	151.9
July	151	157.0
August	157	159.2*
September	184	160.0*

* Provisional.

Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Work

A volume of tables giving particulars of the minimum, or standard, time rates of wages for the more important industries and occupations, and of the normal weekly hours for which these rates are payable. The details given relate to the position as at April 1, 1974, but any later changes known to have come into operation are shown.

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Acquisitions and mergers in the third quarter of 1974

This note sets out the statistics of acquisitions and mergers of industrial and commercial companies up to the third quarter of 1974.

There was a further drop in the level of acquisition activity during the third quarter continuing the downward trend that has been apparent since the beginning of the year. The number of companies acquired and the amount paid for them were both less than in any quarter since the collection of this data began in 1969. The Financial Press reported 101 acquisitions of industrial and commercial companies during the third quarter involving a total payment of £75 million, compared with 128 companies acquired for £130 million in the second quarter and 191 companies acquired for £253 million in the first. During 1973 the quarterly average was 301 companies acquired for £326 million (Table 1).

Although in comparison with the second quarter there were only 10 fewer acquisitions of independent companies in the third quarter, there was a substantial fall in the total payment, from £118 million to £59 million. On the other hand, there was a sharp fall in the number of acquisitions of subsidiary companies, from 45 to 27 in the third quarter, and although there was only a moderate corresponding fall in the total payment, from £12 million to £9 million, the level was already low. In the one merger during the third quarter, valued at £7.5 million, Schreiber Industries merged with British Domestic Appliances to form GEC-Schreiber.

The average payment for all acquisitions during the third quarter was £0.75 million, compared with an average of £1.2 million during the first six months of 1974 and an average of £1.1 million during 1973. The largest acquisition during the quarter was that of Charterhouse Investment Trust by the Charterhouse Group for £9 million. Although the names are similar, these companies were unrelated. This acquisition, together with the next two largest, accounted for 29 per cent of the total payments. At the other end of the scale, 90 companies were each acquired for £2 million or less and together accounted for only 36 per cent of the total payments (Table 2).

The importance of payment in cash increased slightly to 56 per cent of the total expenditure (Table 3). There was a marked increase in the proportion accounted for by issues of ordinary shares, from 21 per cent in the previous quarter to 43 per cent. The proportion accounted for by issues of fixed interest securities, under 1 per cent, is the lowest recorded and is in marked contrast to the 26 per cent of the second quarter, although the proportion of fixed interest securities has tended to be low since early 1973.

Provisional figures show that six foreign companies were acquired by United Kingdom companies during the quarter at a cost of £6 million, of which four acquisitions costing £1 million were in the EEC countries. Only one acquisition of a United Kingdom company by a foreign company was reported. The cost was £5 million and the acquiring company was in the EEC countries.

Tables 1, 2 and 3 are taken from a more detailed analysis published in a Business Monitor, M 7 Acquisitions and Mergers of Companies (obtainable from HMSO each quarter for an annual subscription of 37½p). The Business Monitor also contains tables analysing acquisitions and mergers by industry.

Notes and definitions

This analysis of acquisitions and mergers involving industrial and commercial companies in the United Kingdom is based on reports in the financial press supplemented by special inquiries to companies to determine the form, value and timing of particular acquisitions.

Acquisitions and mergers involving financial companies (insurance, banking, etc.) are not covered in this note, although the Bank of England prepares an analysis of such acquisitions which is published in the *Bank of England Quarterly Bulletin*.

The values shown relate in general to expenditure during the current period, excluding any previous investments in the company acquired. Where possible, values are market values, ie the cash paid or the market price at date of issue of shares or loan stock issued. Where market values are not available (as in the case of shares, etc., issued by non-quoted companies) or the cash consideration is not disclosed, acquisitions are in general valued at the net book value of the acquired company.

No method of valuing acquisitions is altogether free from objection and in comparing this series over time one must allow, in addition to the general inflation of values, for the considerable short-term fluctuations in share prices which will be reflected in a series where a considerable proportion of expenditure takes the form of share exchanges which are valued at market prices. For example, industrial share prices as measured by the *Financial Times* actuaries index rose by 18 per cent between 1970 and 1971, increased by a further 27 per cent in 1972, and fell by 13 per cent in 1973 and by about 60 per cent during the last 12 months.

Where the acquired company was a subsidiary of another United Kingdom company, it was classified to the category of inter-group sales. Acquisitions between subsidiaries of the same company group, arising from internal reorganisation, have been ignored.

As far as possible, acquisitions are recorded at the date when the transaction is finalised (eg when a bid is declared unconditional). This date may be considerably later than the date when a bid is first announced in the press though preceding the date when the shares in the acquired company are surrendered.

TABLE 1 Acquisitions and mergers within the United Kingdom

	Acquisitions of independent companies			Mergers†			Total			Sales of subsidiaries between company groups			Total number of acquisitions		
	Number Acquiring	Number Acquired	Value £ million	Number Acquiring	Number Acquired	Value £ million	Number Acquiring	Number Acquired	Value £ million	Number Acquiring	Number Acquired	Value £ million	Number Acquiring	Number Acquired	Value £ million
1969	593	742	961.6	2	2	7.6	595	744	969.2	91	102	99.7	686	846	1,068.9
1970	484	608	954.1	6	6	42.5	490	614	996.6	139	179	125.9	629	793	1,122.5
1971	498	620	745.6	—	—	—	498	620	745.6	189	264	165.5	687	884	911.1
1972	710	931	2,336.9	6	7	9.3	716	938	2,346.2	212	272	185.4	928	1,210	2,531.6
1973	722	949	1,055.2	2	2	2.3	724	951	1,057.5	205	254	246.8	929	1,205	1,304.3
1972 1st quarter	156	207	426.0	2	2	0.1	158	209	426.1	53	69	39.6	211	278	465.7
2nd quarter	192	260	375.2	3	3	1.5	195	263	376.7	52	63	44.8	247	326	421.5
3rd quarter	166	220	666.2	1	2	7.7	167	222	673.9	50	63	52.2	217	285	726.1
4th quarter	196	244	869.5	—	—	—	196	244	869.5	57	77	48.8	253	321	918.3
1973 1st quarter	195	278	280.4	—	—	—	195	278	280.4	63	84	43.3	258	362	323.7
2nd quarter	164	203	179.4	—	—	—	164	203	179.4	43	53	26.2	207	256	205.6
3rd quarter	173	224	297.4	2	2	2.3	175	226	299.7	40	50	132.0	215	276	431.7
4th quarter	190	244	298.0	—	—	—	190	244	298.0	59	67	45.3	249	311	343.3
1974 1st quarter	116	149	231.3	—	—	—	116	149	231.3	36	42	21.3	152	191	252.6
2nd quarter	68	83	118.1	—	—	—	68	83	118.1	37	45	11.7	105	128	129.8
3rd quarter	64	73	59.0	1	1	7.5	65	74	66.5	25	27	9.0	90	101	75.5

† A merger (which takes place when two companies combine to form a new company) is reckoned as the acquisition of the smaller company by the larger and is valued at the market value of the smaller company's share of the newly formed company.

TABLE 2 Size distribution of acquisitions within the United Kingdom

Expenditure (£ million)	1972		1973		1973 Q4		1974 Q1		1974 Q2		1974 Q3	
	Number Acquired	Value £m.	Number Acquired	Value £m.	Number Acquired	Value £m.	Number Acquired	Value £m.	Number Acquired	Value £m.	Number Acquired	Value £m.
Over 25	13	1,322.2	7	281.2	1	29.8	2	117.5	1	33.6	—	—
Over 5 and up to 25	57	604.8	50	471.7	16	163.0	4	43.6	7	59.0	3	22.3
Over 2 and up to 5	77	239.8	57	171.1	21	63.1	12	37.2	2	4.9	8	25.8
2 or less	1,063	364.9	1,091	380.3	273	87.4	173	54.3	118	32.3	90	27.4
Total	1,210	2,531.7	1,205	1,304.3	311	343.3	191	252.6	128	129.8	101	75.5

TABLE 3 Categories of expenditure on acquisitions and mergers within the United Kingdom

	Expenditure (£ million)				Percentages of expenditure		
	Total	Cash	Issues of ordinary shares	Issues of fixed interest securities	Cash	Issues of ordinary shares	Issues of fixed interest securities
1969	1,069	296	552	221	27.7	51.6	20.7
1970	1,122	251	596	275	22.4	53.1	24.5
1971	911	285	437	189	31.3	48.0	20.7
1972	2,532	493	1,459	580	19.5	57.6	22.9
1973	1,304	691	466	147	53.0	35.7	11.3
1973 1st quarter	323.7	120.7	157.4	45.6	37.3	48.6	14.1
2nd quarter	205.6	90.1	92.0	23.5	43.8	44.8	11.4
3rd quarter	431.7	310.5	100.5	20.7	72.0	23.2	4.8
4th quarter	343.3	169.4	116.4	57.5	49.3	33.9	16.8
1974 1st quarter	252.6	189.8	51.0	11.8	75.1	20.2	4.7
2nd quarter	129.8	68.9	27.3	33.6	53.1	21.0	25.9
3rd quarter	75.5	42.3	32.6	0.6	56.1	43.1	0.8

New companies registered

Below are details of new companies registered in Great Britain during October 1974 showing nominal capital. The figures are exclusive of unlimited companies and companies limited by guarantee.

Nominal capital	Total	Public companies	Private companies
Not exceeding £100	2,193	—	2,193
Over £100 but under £1,000	72	—	72
£1,000 but under £10,000	853	—	853
£10,000 but under £50,000	283	—	283
£50,000 but under £100,000	31	—	31
£100,000 but under £1,000,000	43	—	43
£1,000,000 and over	6	—	6
Total number	3,481	—	3,481
	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.
Total amount of nominal capital	25,421	—	25,421

COMPANIES REGISTERED IN GREAT BRITAIN IN 1973 AND 1974

	1973		1974	
	Number	Nominal capital £ thous.	Number	Nominal capital £ thous.
January	4,666	8,050	4,758	27,824
February	5,919	7,762	2,870	81,582
March	6,310	21,762	3,393	21,763
April	5,617	12,632	3,679	50,557
May	5,331	9,111	3,878	36,111
June	4,752	30,575	3,329	29,037
July	5,245	17,291	3,730	32,961
August	6,371	16,843	3,274	37,822
September	4,988	28,337	3,214	36,037
October	5,945	11,918	3,481	25,421
November	6,132	36,871		
December	5,330	22,843		
Total	66,606	223,995		

A guide to Government statistics

A revised edition of the 'List of principal statistical series and publications' has now been published as *Studies in Official Statistics No. 20*, (HMSO 80p). It provides statistics-users with basic information about what's available – and where to find it. Compiled by the Central Statistical Office, it covers all main government statistics as well as some important semi-official series produced in the United Kingdom.

The principal series – social, economic and financial – are listed by broad subject area. Entries for each series indicate the details available, periodicity and sources of publication. Special reference is made to series where regional analyses are available. Particular subjects can be found easily through a comprehensive index.

In addition, the publications – some 275 of them – in which the principal series appear are listed alphabetically together with details of price and frequency.

The information in the List is updated every quarter in *Statistical News*.

The Bankruptcy Acts 1914 and 1926

The number of Receiving Orders and Administration Orders in Bankruptcy (deceased debtors' estates) made in the High Court and in the several County Courts having bankruptcy jurisdiction in England and Wales in the quarter ended 30 September 1974, and the number of Deeds of Arrangement registered during the same period, with the corresponding figures for the previous four quarters, are as follows:

Receiving Orders and Administration Orders	3rd quarter 1974	2nd quarter 1974	1st quarter 1974	4th quarter 1973	3rd quarter 1973
High Court	227	297	363	319	197
County Courts	1,128	1,017	931	731	656
Total	1,355	1,314	1,294	1,050	853
Deeds of Arrangement					
Total number registered	22	27	26	21	17

Information on the quarter ended 30 September 1974 was published in greater detail, with an analysis of the bankruptcies in the respective courts, in the *London Gazette*, 12 November 1974.

Letters to the Editor

Letters to the Editor should be addressed to the Editor, *Trade and Industry*, Room 437, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET, and *not* to HMSO.

Motor vehicle output in October

After the low levels of production in September – resulting from an unusual incidence of industrial disputes – output of both cars and, to a lesser extent, commercial vehicles showed some recovery in October.

Recorded car output in the four weeks to 26 October was 122,812 units, a weekly average of 30,703 units, but 22 per cent below the high rate of output achieved last October. Commercial vehicles output at 35,178 units (8,794 per week) was 11 per cent lower than the level in October 1973, which was also relatively high.

(The comments which follow are, unless otherwise stated, based on the seasonally adjusted figures in Table 2.)

Cars

Car output in October was nearly a third higher than in September but 15 per cent below the average of the preceding three months (June to August). The figures, however, suggest in spite of this sharp recovery the effects of September's industrial disputes partly carried over into October. Output in the latest three months (August to October) was 18 per cent below that in the previous three months, with production for the home market and production for export equally affected.

In the first ten months of 1974, car output was 11 per cent below that in the corresponding period of 1973, with production for the home market lower by 17 per cent while export production remained virtually unchanged.

Commercial vehicles

The pattern of output of commercial vehicles in recent months has been somewhat different from that of car output. The industrial disputes in September had relatively less impact and the rise in output in October was, partly in consequence, only marginal. Within the total, there was a slightly increased emphasis on export production in October. Comparing the most recent three months with the preceding three months, total output of commercial vehicles was unchanged.

In the first ten months of 1974, commercial vehicle output was 6 per cent below that in the same period of 1973. Within the total, export production rose by 7 per cent while home market production fell by 14 per cent.

TABLE 1 Recorded production

Production figures of road motor vehicles cover complete vehicles, chassis with engines for delivery as such and un-assembled vehicles for export. Road tractors are included but battery operated road vehicles are excluded.

Production for export may differ from actual exports as recorded in the Overseas Trade Statistics because of differences in timing and coverage.

		Passenger cars (including taxis)				Commercial road vehicles			
	No. of weeks	For home market	For export	Totals	Weekly average	For home market	For export	Totals	Weekly average
1967	52	988,273	563,740	1,552,013	29,846	245,692	139,414	385,106	7,406
1968	52	1,013,163	802,773	1,815,936	34,922	259,331	149,855	409,186	7,869
1969	53	892,758	824,315	1,717,073	32,398	272,998	192,778	465,776	8,788
1970	52	918,109	722,857	1,640,966	31,557	267,407	190,125	457,532	8,799
1971	52	1,027,462	714,478	1,741,940	33,499	268,278	187,928	456,206	8,773
1972	52	1,307,881	613,430	1,921,311	36,948	272,649	135,470	408,119	7,848
1973	52	1,142,216	605,105	1,747,321	33,602	257,574	159,049	416,623	8,012
1974	52								
1973 1st quarter	13	320,052	158,532	478,584	36,814	69,954	36,346	106,300	8,177
2nd quarter	13	290,253	155,749	446,002	34,308	69,399	39,980	109,379	8,414
3rd quarter	13	229,505	122,313	351,818	27,063	54,106	36,031	90,137	6,934
4th quarter	13	302,406	168,511	470,917	36,224	64,115	46,692	110,807	8,523
1974 1st quarter	13	237,232	150,688	387,920	29,840	52,641	36,845	89,486	6,884
2nd quarter	13	275,355	164,041	439,396	33,800	63,122	46,063	109,185	8,399
3rd quarter	13	185,485	121,133	306,618	23,586	50,233	39,800	90,033	6,926
4th quarter	13								
1973 January	5	135,970	61,705	197,675	39,535	28,419	12,597	41,016	8,203
February	4	89,426	48,206	137,632	34,408	21,401	12,054	33,455	8,364
March	4	94,656	48,621	143,277	35,819	20,134	11,695	31,829	7,957
April	4	80,647	45,380	126,027	31,507	18,957	11,278	30,235	7,559
May	5	111,333	62,019	173,352	34,670	26,613	13,684	40,297	8,059
June	4	98,273	48,350	146,623	36,656	23,829	15,018	38,847	9,712
July	4	66,106	33,344	99,450	24,863	16,054	12,041	28,095	7,024
August	4	76,537	41,956	118,493	29,623	14,437	8,754	23,191	5,798
September	5	86,862	47,013	133,875	26,775	23,615	15,236	38,851	7,770
October	4	100,661	56,057	156,718	39,180	23,475	16,046	39,521	9,880
November	4	98,926	55,819	154,745	38,686	18,659	12,490	31,149	7,787
December	5	102,819	56,635	159,454	31,891	21,981	18,152	40,133	8,027
1974 January	4	61,781	37,628	99,409	24,852	13,989	9,595	23,584	5,896
February	4	73,721	50,721	124,442	31,110	16,048	11,428	27,476	6,869
March	5	101,730	62,339	164,069	32,814	22,604	15,822	38,426	7,685
April	4	74,411	40,917	115,328	28,832	18,881	12,913	31,794	7,948
May	4	99,873	58,240	158,113	39,528	20,614	15,513	36,127	9,032
June	5	101,071	64,884	165,955	33,191	23,627	17,637	41,264	8,253
July	4	56,304	37,405	93,709	23,427	14,978	12,841	27,819	6,955
August	4	66,368	46,662	113,030	28,258	14,701	10,495	25,196	6,299
September	5	62,813	37,066	99,879	19,976	20,554	16,464	37,018	7,404
October	4	73,584	49,228	122,812	30,703	20,846	14,332	35,178	8,794
November	4								
December	5								

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TABLE 2 Production – seasonally adjusted

The seasonally adjusted series has been adjusted to exclude the effect of regularly recurring influence (eg holidays) but the figures still reflect the effect of factors that do not recur regularly (eg strikes).

Care should be taken not to interpret changes between one month and another as necessarily indicating the underlying trend. The averages in the latest three months and in the previous three months give a more reliable guide to recent changes.

MONTHLY AVERAGE — Thousands

	Passenger cars			Commercial vehicles		
	For home market	For export	Total	For home market	For export	Total
1967	82	47	129	20.5	11.6	32.1
1968	84	67	151	21.8	12.5	34.1
1969	74	69	143	22.7	16.1	38.8
1970	77	60	137	22.3	15.8	38.1
1971	86	59	145	22.3	14.7	38.0
1972	109	51	160	22.7	11.3	34.0
1973	95	50	145	21.5	13.2	34.7
1974						
1973 1st quarter	99	47	146	22.2	11.8	34.0
2nd quarter	91	48	139	21.7	12.1	33.8
3rd quarter	97	51	148	23.0	14.5	37.5
4th quarter	93	56	149	19.0	14.6	33.6
1974 1st quarter	74	44	118	16.9	12.0	28.9
2nd quarter	87	51	138	20.0	13.9	33.9
3rd quarter	81	52	133	21.8	16.2	38.0
4th quarter						
1973 January	111	50	161	22.9	11.7	34.6
February	92	44	136	22.5	12.2	34.7
March	95	46	141	21.2	11.7	32.9
April	85	44	129	20.8	11.4	32.2
May	90	50	140	20.7	10.4	31.1
June	97	52	149	23.7	14.4	38.1
July	108	54	162	24.6	16.6	41.2
August	103	54	157	21.5	13.4	34.9
September	81	44	125	23.0	13.4	36.4
October	100	58	158	22.0	16.8	38.8
November	94	58	152	16.8	12.2	29.0
December	86	52	138	18.1	14.7	32.8
1974 January	64	38	102	14.3	11.5	25.8
February	77	47	124	17.1	11.7	28.8
March	82	48	130	19.2	12.7	31.9
April	79	40	119	21.0	13.2	34.2
May	99	57	156	19.6	14.4	34.0
June	82	58	140	19.4	14.1	33.5
July	92	61	153	23.1	17.6	40.7
August	90	60	150	22.0	16.3	38.3
September	59	35	94	20.3	14.6	34.9
October	73	52	125	19.6	15.4	35.0
November						
December						
Average of:						
May-July 1974	91	59	150	20.7	15.4	36.1
Aug.-Oct. 1974	74	49	123	20.6	15.5	36.1
Percentage change	−18	−16	−18	N/C	+1	N/C

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Inquiries about the distribution of Business Monitors may be made to the Business Statistics Office (ext. 2700) whose address and telephone number appear above.

Release dates of economic statistics to be published in December

This notice is issued by the Central Statistical Office on behalf of the Government Statistical Service and other organisations as a guide to the dates of publication of major economic series in December. The dates are those which Departments, or other organisations concerned, are aiming at, and would normally expect to meet. Exceptionally, there may be a delay resulting from unavoidable statistical problems of collection and compilation. Further inquiries about individual series should be addressed to the source named.

Publication date	Series	Method of release*	Source
December			
2 Mon.	Hire purchase and other instalment credit business (Oct.)	PN	Dept. of Industry
	Retail trade (Oct. – final)	PN	Department of Industry
	Capital expenditure by the manufacturing, distributive and service industries (3rd qtr. – prov.)	PN	Department of Industry
	Manufacturers' and distributors' stocks (3rd qtr. – prov.)	PN	Department of Industry
3 Tues.	United Kingdom official reserves (Nov.)	PN	Treasury
	Capital issues and redemptions (Nov.)	PN	Bank of England
5 Thurs.	Import and export unit value and volume index numbers; terms of trade (Oct.)	PN	Department of Trade
5 Thurs.	Housing starts and completions (Oct. – prov.)	PN	Department of Environment
	House renovation grants (3rd qtr. – final)	PN	Department of Environment
	House renovation grants approved (Oct. – prov.)	PN	Department of Environment
	Provisional figures of vehicle production and estimates of new car registrations (Nov. – prov.)	PN	Department of Industry
6 Fri.	Consolidated Fund and National Loans Fund	London Gazette	Treasury
9 Mon.	United Kingdom balance of payments (3rd qtr.)	PN	CSO/ Treasury
	Retail trade (Nov. – prov.)	PN	Department of Industry
	Turnover of catering trades (Oct.)	PN	Department of Industry
	Wholesale price index numbers (Nov.)	PN	Department of Industry
10 Tues.	Construction – output (3rd qtr.)	PN	Department of Environment
11 Wed.	London clearing banks' monthly statement (mid-Nov.)	PN	CLCB
	United Kingdom banks' eligible liabilities, reserve assets and reserve ratios (mid-Nov.)	PN	Bank of England
12 Thurs.	Balance of payments current account and overseas trade figures (Nov.)	PN	CSO/ Department of Trade
13 Fri.	United Kingdom banking statistics (3rd qtr.)	Bulletin	Bank of England
	Money stock (3rd qtr.)	Bulletin	Bank of England
	Crude steel production (Nov.)	PN	BSC/BISPA
	Retail prices index (Nov.)	PN	Department of Employment
	Finished steel consumption and stock changes (3rd qtr. – final)	PN	Department of Industry
	Building Societies' receipts and loans (Nov.)	PN	BSA
16 Mon.	Index of industrial production (Oct.)	PN	CSO
18 Wed.	Basic rates of wages and normal weekly hours (end-Nov.)	PN	Department of Employment
	Monthly index of average earnings (Oct.)	PN	Department of Employment
19 Thurs.	Sales and orders in the engineering industries (Sept.)	T and I	Department of Industry
	Unemployment (Dec. – prov.)	PN	Department of Employment
	Unfilled vacancies (Dec. – prov.)	PN	Department of Employment
	Import and export value and volume index numbers, terms of trade (Nov.)	PN	Department of Trade
	Car and commercial vehicle production (Nov. – final)	PN	Department of Industry
20 Fri.	Gross domestic product (3rd qtr. – prov.)	PN	CSO
	Borrowing by local authorities (3rd qtr.)	PN	CSO
	New vehicle registrations (Nov.)	PN	Department of Environment
22 Sun.	National Savings monthly progress report (Nov.)	PN	National Savings Committee
23 Mon.	United Kingdom banks' assets and liabilities and the money stock (mid-Nov.)	PN	Bank of England
	Quarterly analysis of bank advances (mid-Nov.)	PN	Bank of England
31 Tues.	Construction – new orders (Oct.)	PN	Department of Environment
	Bricks and cement production (Nov.)	PN	Department of Environment

* PN — Press notices

Registrations of British, Community and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Department of Trade under the Films Acts 1960 to 1970, as amended by the European Communities Act 1972, during the week ended Friday, 22 November 1974.
BR/E indicates that the film is a British quota film, EC that the film is a quota film. The date which forms part of the registration number of each is the date on which quota life of the film expires.

Title of film	Registered no.	Playing time minutes	Date of registration	Registered in the name of	Maker's name
			BRITISH		
When Taekwondo Strikes	BR/E 37791/24/11/79	86	18 November	Cathay Films Ltd.	Golden Harvest (HK) Ltd.
Can You Keep It Up For A Week	BR/E 37795/24/11/79	93	18 November	Target International Pictures Ltd.	Pyramid Films Ltd.
Interruptions	BR/E 37797/24/11/79	10	20 November	Miracle Films Ltd.	Rimas Vainorius and Jillo Waddington
Movietone News 2372	BR/E 37590/24/11/79	7	22 November	British Movietonews Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
Movietone News 2372A	BR/E 37591/24/11/79	8	22 November	British Movietonews Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
			COMMUNITY		
The Mother And The Whore	EC 37796/24/11/79	219	18 November	Gala Film Distributors Ltd.	Elites Films, Simar Films, Nouvelles Editions de Films, Vicco Films and Les Films du Losange, Paris
Pain In The A . . .	EC 37798/24/11/79	83	20 November	Miracle Films Ltd.	Films Ariane and Mondex Films, Paris, and Oceania-Cineriz-Rizzoli Film, Rome
			FOREIGN		
Antonio	F 37792	81	18 November	Saga Films Ltd.	Guzman Productions, California
Night Of The Bloody Apes	F 37793	81	18 November	Grand National Film Distributors Ltd.	Unistar Film Productions, Mexico City
Night Of Bloody Horror	F 37794	87	18 November	Grand National Film Distributors Ltd.	Cinema IV Productions Inc., New York

Amendments to the Register:
The registration number of the film 'Baba Yaga – The Devil Witch', registered on 17 October 1974, has been amended to EC 37741/20/10/79 and the maker's name to read 14 Luglio Cinematografica Srl, Rome and Les Productions Simone Allouche, Paris.
The registration number of the film 'The Odessa File', registered on 28 October 1974, has been amended to EC 37754/3/11/79.

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A = annually M = monthly Q = quarterly 6M = every six months.

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trends in invisible transactions (Q)	24 Oct. 1974
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Bankruptcy orders (Q)	This week
Business names and limited partnerships (A)	7 Mar. 1974
Capital expenditure: manufacturing, distributive and service industries (Q)	3 Oct. 1974
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Chemicals industry activity (Q)	14 Nov. 1974
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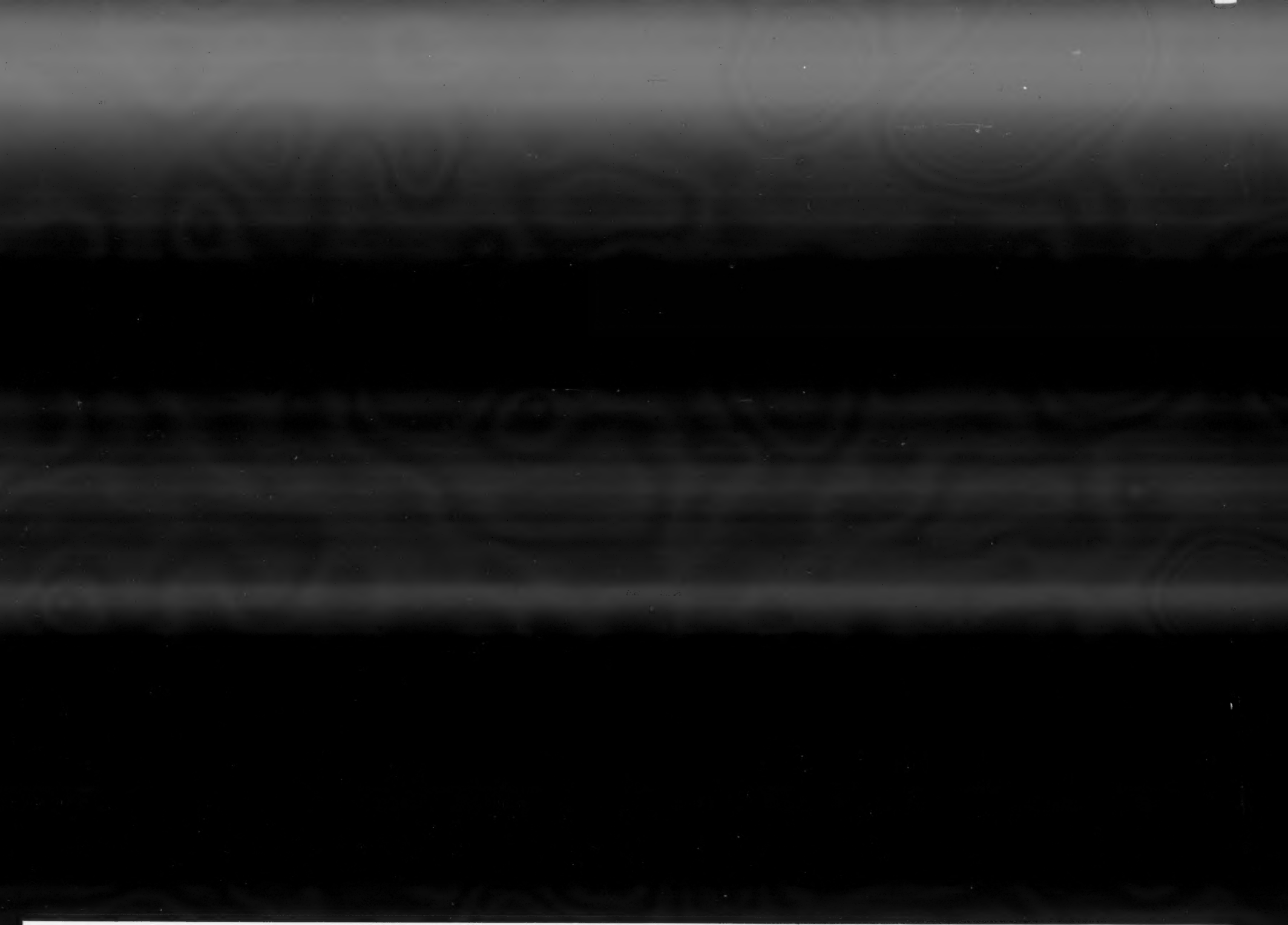
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